

The Pacific Coast Architect

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The Editor will be pleased to consider contributions of interest to the readers of this publication. When payment for same is desired this fact should be stated. Self addressed envelopes must accompany all such contributions.

ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

TELEPHONE MARSHALL 236

Current Comment

Nearly every man has a private grouch.

British Columbia produces 98 per cent of Canada's lead.

A man may have a swelled head without having a broad mind.

Gum-chewers and gum-shoers belong in classes by themselves.

A crook is usually ready to fight at any reflection on his honesty.

Some people reputed as conversationalists are only controversialists.

Sometimes a man who steals is awfully touchy on other kinds of honor.

Scotland is estimated to possess a million horse-power in its waterfalls.

As a rule, one who doesn't want to be imposed on wants to impose on others.

It's surprising how many heroes there are in the world —to hear them tell it.

Do the best you can today. You can't always be putting it off until tomorrow.

A fool insists on having his own way, but a wise man merely has it and says nothing.

Give a man advice and tell him to take it for what it is worth, and it will probably go unheeded.

In this world one of the sweetest things is the feeling of trust in other people when they are miles and miles away.

There are always a lot of fellows who are dead sure of things, who have not had the experience the other chap has had.

One reason why we do not get more of what we want in this world is that half the time most of us don't really know what we do want.

Sectional concrete poles, which can be built up to almost any desired length, and a method for moulding the sections, have been invented by a Californian.

In searching for the most durable wood in the world from which to build a mausoleum for their late Emperor, Chinese architects selected timber from the Philippines.

Some of the busy state legislatures are taking active steps to lower the cost of insurance by some kind of legislative regulation. The one best and most practical and dependable way to lower the cost of insurance is to use clay products for building and follow out the idea of fireproof construction.

And now, if reports are to be believed, wireless telegraphy is to be followed by waterway wireless telephoning. A story comes from England about the invention of implements that will enable people to telephone to each other, using the water as a medium of transmission. Here's hoping that it is true and does not get itself developed into a water-logged stock jobbing scheme.

Japan's \$1,000,000 Building

G. Takeda, a Japanese architect, will design a million-dollar structure for his government, to be erected on a four-acre site in the Presidio, at San Francisco. When completed it will be occupied by the Japanese government's exhibit for the Panama-Pacific exposition. At the conclusion of the exposition the building will be presented to the United States. The grounds will be improved as gardens, in which will be found many rare and curious oriental plants, and among them will be dwarf trees 200 years old.

Vancouver Architects Discuss Duty on Plans

At a meeting of the Vancouver chapter of the British Columbia Society of Architects recently held in the club-rooms, 625 Pacific building, the chief topic of discussion was that of export and import duty on architectural drawings. At the present time the import duty is in excess of the export, and the local architects hope to institute a movement equalizing these duties and adjusting on a fairly proportionate basis. The subject will be broached to other societies with a view to obtaining the desired legislation.

The last meeting of the local chapter was held Thursday, August 22. The provincial society will convene in Vancouver September 6, and preparations are being made for the entertainment of visiting members.

Why New Glass Is Daubed

The building contractor let loose some of his most emphatic phrases when he found that the man who had been hired to daub whitening all over the windows had not half done the job.

"That man doesn't seem to understand what the windows in a half-finished building are whitened for," he said. "We don't plaster them over with chalk to prevent the public from seeing the unfinished condition of the interior, but to keep the workmen from battering out the glass. Transparent glass looks just about as transparent as air to the man who is moving a wooden or iron beam in a hurry, and he is likely to ram the end of it through an expensive window, but when the glass is coated with white it becomes visible, and the workmen hand their material in through the door."

Has Joined the Ranks of the Benedictines

During the ides of August a certain young man who rejoices in the name of Thompson—otherwise Ralph I. Thompson—wended his way to the new Multnomah county courthouse. Mr. Thompson is the secretary and treasurer of the Coast Publishing Co., publishing THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT. Naturally, he is more or less interested in architecture, but the possibilities along that line in connection with our new Palace of Justice formed not the basis of his errand. The fact is, Ralph had concluded to take a dip—a dip into the sea of matrimony. He leaned over the license counter and after a brief conversation with the presiding genius thereof, obtained the coveted document which authorized his marriage to Miss Helen Hays.

The staff of this paper were not taken into anybody's confidence. But that is all right. Ralph is a fine fellow and his bride is in every way worthy of him. While we all suspected how things tended we knew not, and he certainly carried out his plans adroitly. The entire staff joins in wishing the bride and groom a long, happy and prosperous life, even if they did slip away to Alaska on a bridal tour without "putting us wise" as to their intentions. The office boy stands responsible for the insertion of this in the columns of this publication, even if he gets "fired."

Apartment House Kitchenettes Doomed—Maybe

Several years ago the California legislature passed the "tenement house act." Among other things this provided that every separate room or alcove must contain not less than 90 square feet of floor area. Strictly construed and enforced this would sound the "crack of doom" on many of the kitchenettes in apartment houses in the cities of the Golden State. The kitchenette has endeared itself to the average apartment house tenant, and to make the immense number of alterations that a strict compliance with the law would require would entail a heavy cost. The logical way around the difficulty would seem to lie in a special legislative act legalizing all kitchenettes in the state falling short of the requirements of the tenement house act. Then would probably follow an amendment to the act doing away with the objectionable features.

Russian Women Architects

An interesting innovation has been made in Russia by the recent graduation at St. Petersburg of nine women, who have just completed a four years' course of architecture, engineering and practical building. All the women are under 25 years of age. Mlle. Triassoff—one of them—has already been honored as no Russian male architect ever has been, by being specially invited to visit Germany, on account of her signal success as a designer.

Two of the young women have had practical experience with the St. Petersburg car commission, two others were employed on the new Nova bridge at Ochta, others were engaged in the construction of a six-story steel department store building and the remainder worked under private architects.

There appears to be no reason why woman should not be successful in architectural and engineering fields of endeavor.

Adds Two Year Course In Architecture

THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT is in receipt of a letter from Emil Lorch, professor of architecture in the University of Michigan, covering a new two-year course in architecture, effective this fall. This is in addition to the three and four-year courses in the university, covering the following:

I. A general course in Architecture in which design, construction and cultural subjects are arranged so as to give a man a broad preparation for general practice.

II. A four-year program in which architectural design is emphasized, only enough construction being taught to enable the man who is primarily artistic to design intelligently.

III. A four-year program in architectural engineering which emphasizes structural design and which aims to prepare the architectural constructor enough, architectural design being taught in this group to enable the architectural engineer to work in harmony with the architect.

These three four-year programs have for some years been meeting with success and obviously meet the three general groups into which practicing architects may be readily classified. There has been such a general demand for a special course that we are establishing this group to enable draftsmen of experience to get such special training as they may desire and for which they may be prepared.

Outline for the Two Year Course

In response to a demand the department of architecture at the University of Michigan has established a two-year course for special students. This is in addition to the regular four-year courses now offered. The special course will be open to draftsmen who have had two or more years

experience in an architect's office and who are 21 years of age. The course is planned in such a way that part of the work is prescribed and a portion of the work is elective. Students who are prepared may thus specialize in either design or construction and at the same time elect such other studies as they may desire.

The department of architecture at the University of Michigan was begun in 1906 and during the past year has had 102 students. It has an excellent library, commodious quarters, and has the co-operation of departments of fine arts and landscape design. The department is one of the architectural schools on the approved list of architectural schools of the American Institute of Architects.



Possibilities In Concrete

In a series of interesting experiments the government bureau of standards of the Department of Commerce and Labor, recently engaged in the investigation of various structural materials, and among them concrete. A technologic paper, entitled "The Effect of High Pressure Steam on the Crushing Strength of Portland Cement Mortar and Concrete," gives practical data on the results. The equivalent for this purpose consists of a small steam-pressure tank, or so-called "autoclave," suitable for pressure up to 50 atmospheres (515 pounds per square inch) and a large cylindrical steel tank 12 inches by 5 feet inside dimensions suitable for working pressures up to 70 atmospheres (1030 pounds per square inch).

It has been proposed that specifications for the purchase of Portland cement be amended to include a test of exposing cement to a steam pressure of 20 atmospheres (294 pounds per square inch) for a period of two hours. It is required that the cement remain sound and that the tension briquettes show a given increase in strength.

It has been found that certain cements which meet the steam test of 212 degrees Fahrenheit for five hours, as required by present specifications, fail under the proposed high-pressure steam test. In investigating the cause and interpretation of this failure, practically all brands of cement purchased by the government are being subjected to the high-pressure steam test in connection with the regular routine specification test, and much valuable information is being accumulated.

Tests are also being made on specially prepared cements of various degrees of fineness and after seasoning for different periods. Other series of tests are being made in exposing cements neat, and in mortars and concretes to a series of pressures ranging up to 1000 pounds per square inch and for various durations. Tensile and compressive strength, linear expansion and contraction, water absorption and other physical properties are being determined. The effect of temperature, pressure and moisture content of the atmosphere or degree of water saturation, are being studied independently.

Some interesting results are also being obtained by subjecting to high-pressure steam pieces of mortar and concrete from sound and disintegrated structures, which have been in place for several years.

To determine the value of the high-pressure steam test as a determination of the soundness and structural quality of Portland cements, a large number of concrete cylinders, 8 inches in length, are being made of cement which fails to meet the normal 212 degrees Fahrenheit test, as well as of cement which passes this test but fails to meet the

proposed 20 atmosphere steam-pressure test, and of cement which meets both of the above requirements. The cements are being tested in a normal 1:2:4 proportion concrete mixture and will be exposed in various localities over a period of years and tested for elastic properties and compressive strength.



Floor and Wall Tile of Ancient Time

(By F. A. PHILO)

How few people realize when they speak of strictly modern buildings with their tiled floors and walls that the art of making tile is one of the oldest arts, and it is easy and interesting to trace its history. It is true that wherever traces of former civilization are found tiles of various descriptions are greatly in evidence. The Chaldeans, Assyrians, Egyptians and Jews used tiles that are similar to our large floor tiles of today with individual markings as records. The English word tile comes from the Latin noun *tegula*, which is derived from the verb *tegere*, meaning "to cover." The Romans so named pieces of baked clay used for covering houses. The oldest tile makers in the world were the Egyptians. They used tiles to decorate their buildings and to inlay wood and bronze objects. One of the best examples of their tile work is an inner doorway of the pyramid at Laggara, which is covered with a beautiful blue glazed tile. This color is said to be truly wonderful. The blue glaze was obtained from pure white sand, soda and the oxide of copper.

In the brick temple of Rameses III, which was built 1228 B. C., tiles were used in great numbers on the inner and outer walls and floors. Some of the tiles were in relief and showed the figures of men in various colors on a background of blue or yellow. The Egyptians used round inlaid vitrified tiles for wall ornamentation. The Babylonians and Assyrians are said to have made the most practical and artistic tiles of any of the ancient nations. They had a great variety of colors and forms in tile. A very peculiar tile which they used greatly was of cone shape. The Chaldean tiles were partly bas relief. The Assyrian tiles, with the exception of their round tiles, were all flat. The Assyrians made large pictures and geometrical designs by uniting small tiles, and tiled many ceilings. The ceiling tiles were of various forms, being round, square and concave. They were all made with a hole in the center so they could be held firmly in place by a pin of metal or ivory. The prevailing colors of their glazed tiles were blue, red, deep yellow, white, green, black, gold and silver. The unglazed or floor tiles were of but two colors—dark red or yellowish white. Very little is known about the tiles of the Jews or Phoenicians, except in their use as tablets. The Greeks used unglazed tiles profusely for roofs, floors, tombs, friezes, etc.

The Etruscans used tiles principally to line the walls of tombs. These tiles were 40 inches long and 20 inches wide, and were used as records. Figures and inscriptions were painted in red, white and black and burned in. The Romans, of course, inherited the making of tiles from the Etruscans. They used tiles on the walls, roofs, floors of their houses and in the tombs. They used tiles of varied shapes and bright colors. With the fall of the Roman empire the art of tile making, as all other arts, was lost for a while. The Mohammedans revived it and used greater quantities, more beautiful varieties and colors than any other nation. From this period to the present time tile making has never ceased, as it was spread through Europe and then to America.

An "Architectural Graveyard"

In the rapid growth of great cities the old order of things is constantly changing, and more particularly is true of architecture than anything else. A New York paper speaks of the residential portion of Jersey City, in a certain street of which there is an old jumble of architectural ideas.

In an unfinished state there is a corner house of many windows, constructed of white marble and granite, in the style of the Renaissance, suitable for a hospital or a library. There is no glass in the windows, the doors are boarded up and the front steps are detached from the main structure.

To the left of the "house of many windows" is a noble gateway opening upon an esplanade, with a wide driveway sweeping through. On either side of the esplanade are wide, comfortable granite seats that appear to have been transplanted from an ancient palace of one of the doges of Venice.

Rising from the center of the esplanade is the front of the old Boreel building, which was formerly at No. 115 Broadway, Manhattan. This old building has been re-erected to the height of but one story, bringing out, however, in bold relief its old Roman doorway. The foundations have been laid for all four sides and the girders are in place, giving one the impression that the workmen have just laid off for lunch and will soon resume work.

The sidewalk is composed of 13 flag stones, which also were a part of the old Boreel building. These flags are each 8x13 feet and 14 inches thick, and each weighs about eight tons. Scattered about the grounds, and used as a coping, are some of the largest foundation stones ever brought to New York city. They are 14 feet long, and were imported from Scotland and used in the building of old Washington market.

Looming up as ghosts of a forgotten generation are a French chalet, with balcony and dormer windows and a French villa, built along classic lines, with cathedral windows and dormer roof. These two structures are of frame, but are securely anchored on stone foundations which would support a 12-story steel frame office building.

In the rear of the plot is a building with a wide doorway, constructed in the pure Roman style. This may have been invented for a garage, or stables, but, like all the other buildings, it remains unoccupied, waiting for the guiding hand of architect or builder to bring order out of chaos.

The owner of this plot of ground and these fantastic structures is Thomas Hill of Jersey City. Mr. Hill is a wagon builder, and it is said has made \$1,000,000 or more out of the patent dump carts that are used by the thousands in New York city streets. Some time ago Mr. Hill turned over his patents and wagon business to his son, and has since then devoted his attention to the wrecking of old buildings.

His present hobby is to transplant the stones of the Hudson county courthouse, which was built in 1843, and which he is now demolishing, to his plot overlooking Hudson county park, and on the foundations of the old Boreel building, with its Romanesque front, erect an apartment house with no two sides alike.

The two white mantels that were once in the home of the late A. T. Stewart will compose the principal decoration of the foyer of this apartment house.

"These mantels," said Mr. Hill, "are hand carved, of foreign workmanship, and there are no better examples of hand carving on either metal or stone to be found anywhere in the world."

Incompetent Architects

The council of the British Columbia Society of Architects has inaugurated a campaign against the employment by builders of incompetent and unskilled men. It is well known that there are men styling themselves "architects" who, in the medical profession, would be called "quacks," and who have only a smattering of building knowledge and even less of the essence or knowledge of architecture. It is equally well known that these men carry out work at practically any fee. When the society has achieved its main object—registration—it will be impossible for a man to call himself an architect without first passing an examination or proving his qualification. It is intended to carry through legislation with this object in view. The preliminary bill is now in course of preparation, and the matter will be brought before parliament in due season. Students' classes are also in the process of formation, and scholarships are to be offered. A considerable sum of money has already been promised towards the funds thereof. Periodical lectures, papers, discussions, etc., will be given, or take place.

The Vancouver chapter and the Victoria chapter work in conjunction with each other, and it is probable whenever there are a sufficient number of architects in other city or town in the province a separate chapter will be formed, the whole being regulated by a grand council of the province. The present council of the Vancouver chapter consists of: President, Norman A. Leech; honorable treasurer, Otto Moberg; honorable secretary, Claude P. Jones; assistant honorable secretary, Franklin Cross, and Messrs. W. T. Whiteway, G. A. Birkenhead, W. M. Dodd, A. Campbell Hope, J. C. Day, J. L. Putnam and E. Sonnickson.

Building Figures of Coast Cities

Building conditions generally all over the country were prosperous during 1912, but particularly so on the Pacific Coast. From official figures supplied from the principal cities of the country, we select those relating to the coast, as of special interest to our readers. The figures presented for July show estimated cost of building construction for 1912 as compared with July, 1911, and are as follows:

Portland—July, 1912, \$1,499,126; July, 1911, \$1,374,940; gain, 10 per cent.

San Francisco—July, 1912, \$2,452,725; July, 1911, \$2,134,470; gain, 15 per cent.

Los Angeles—July, 1912, \$3,585,014; July, 1911, \$1,823,104; gain, 91 per cent.

Seattle—July, 1912, \$645,820; July, 1911, \$541,600; gain, 17 per cent.

Sacramento—July, 1912, \$286,681; July, 1911, \$83,480; gain, 243 per cent.

Pasadena—July, 1912, \$200,022; July, 1911, \$240,687; loss, 16 per cent.

Tacoma—July, 1912, \$144,194; July, 1911, \$149,830; loss, 4 per cent.

Stockton—July, 1912, \$114,715; July, 1911, \$77,150; gain, 49 per cent.

San Jose—July, 1912, \$46,315; July, 1911, \$43,495; gain, 6 per cent.

It is of interest to note the figures for the first seven months of 1912 as compared with the like period for 1911 in five coast cities. These follow:

Los Angeles—1912, \$18,299,288; 1911, \$13,379,677; gain, \$4,919,611.

Oakland—1912, \$4,794,707; 1911, \$4,011,773; gain, \$782,934.

Portland—1912, \$10,297,393; 1911, \$10,958,679; loss, \$661,286.

San Francisco—1912, \$14,880,998; 1911, \$13,061,120; gain, \$1,719,878.

Spokane—1912, \$1,569,720; 1911, \$2,328,370; loss, \$758,650.

Cement Houses In China

It is said that in the district around Swatow, China, there are houses and walls of cement which have been standing for three or four centuries, at least, and yet which are as solid today as they were when their designers put them up. According to the American consul at Swatow, the industry originated with a French priest, who constructed one of his chapels of this material.

Very small pebbles, sand, and lime are the ingredients of which the material is made. The mixture, after being thoroughly stirred, is slightly moistened, and then pounded in a rough wooden mold, which is elevated in a runway supported by firmly set poles, and in spite of the crude methods employed a height of 60 feet can be easily reached. When the walls have been constructed, all supports are removed and the concrete is for some days exposed to the air. To this exposure is its characteristic solidity solely attributed. The walls vary from 12 to 16 inches in thickness, and the cost of construction is considerably less than brickwork. The thickness of the walls gives an absolute guarantee of fireproof qualities. Storehouses and buildings constructed of this material many years ago are conclusive proof of its strength and durability. No single instance has been known of the accidental collapsing of such concrete-built walls.

In some instances spilt bamboo poles have been used to re-enforce the material, the wood preventing cracks from appearing, and adding to the strength. Bamboo embedded in the concrete in this manner does not rot, and it seems odd that the practice is not more general. Steel or iron re-enforcing, owing to the added expense, is never used.

It has been suggested that the more economical bamboo could be as readily used for re-enforcement of concrete in America and other countries; or, if not bamboo, some other strong, fibrous wood could be utilized.—*Scrap Book Magazine*.

Parelius Manufacturing Co.

The Parelius Manufacturing Co. of Portland executed some exceptionally creditable work in the new Lipman, Wolfe & Co.'s department store building. This enterprising company manufactured all the counters on the first floor, finished in Circassian walnut. It also turned out from its plant all the handsome millinery cases on the second floor, finished in mahogany. The third floor fixtures (also supplied by the Parelius Manufacturing Co.) are of Circassian walnut. The sixth floor fixtures are of mahogany and every counter in the entire building were turned out by the company. Portland is to be congratulated upon having an institution that can supply such superior fittings.

Oregon Produces Tallest Flag Pole in the World

A cigar-shaped raft of logs was recently sent out of the lower Columbia, in tow of the steamer *George W. Fenwick*, for San Francisco, sent out by the Hammond Lumber Co. It contained the tallest flag pole in the world. It was presented to the management of the Panama-Pacific exposition by the city of Astoria. At the time of the Astoria centennial this mammoth flag pole was presented to that city, but was not available for the purpose intended, because no equipment was available at the time that could handle it. The flag pole is of Douglas fir, perfect throughout, with a butt diameter of 5½ feet and one of 2 feet at the apex. Its length over all is 246 feet, and it is estimated to weigh 93,061 pounds. It contains 1958.52 cubic feet and if reduced to lumber would furnish 23,515 feet. The mayor and citizens of Astoria, it is reported, will furnish a flag to wave from its top. It is known that Phil Metschan of Portland gave his promise that a flag, 50x100 feet, was to follow.

Oregon has furnished other remarkable sticks of timber. The flag pole erected in front of the Forestry building at the time of the Lewis and Clarke fair, measured 220 feet in length. In the Forestry building itself are some noteworthy pieces of timber entering into the construction of the largest and most unique log "cabin" in the world. The structure is 206 feet long, 102 feet wide and 72 feet to the ridge pole. The logs comprising it contain 1,000,000 feet of lumber. All but four of the logs are of Douglas fir, cut in Columbia county. The four logs excepted—outer pillars—are of Pacific red cedar. The average diameter of the pillars is 5½ feet and each is 54 feet long. Were the logs all placed end to end they would reach a distance of two miles, each having a diameter of 6 feet. The huge log columns supporting the roof are each estimated to contain 8000 lumber feet. Thirty-two tons is the weight of the heaviest log.

The Sanitary Closet Company

The problem as to the satisfactory disposal of sewage in districts unprovided with sewers is a grave one. Its solution, however, has been made by the sanitary closet handled at 302 Pine street, Portland, by the Sanitary Closet Co. It has provided a modern, simple and efficient method.

The White Star chemical vault system while originally designed for use in schools, is equally adaptable anywhere. There is a patented porcelain bowl fitted with "Sanitor" seat and lid provided. This has connection with a cement tank. This requires pumping out but once a year. The system is always odorless and sanitary. It is installed about ground level. The tank or cement vault is built to a depth of 5 to 10 feet below, dependent upon the number of bowls to be installed. An acid-proof lining prevents corrosion from the chemicals employed, and also insures a perfectly water-tight compartment. Complete information and a booklet of full details can be obtained by those interested on application to the company.

Big Sheet Metal Contract

According to Charles J. I. Devlin, architect for St. Ignatius church, San Francisco, the sheet metal contract for the edifice amounts to \$38,700, the largest ever let on the Pacific Coast. It is to be covered with 300 boxes 14x20 "Target and Arrow" roofing tin, manufactured by the N. and G. Taylor Co., of Philadelphia.

The Waite Electric Fountain, Salem, Oregon

By HOWARD EVARTS WEED, Landscape Gardener.

ONE MISTAKE in the growth of American cities is the misplacement of statues, fountains and other memorials. Until recently it was considered appropriate to place cannons at the entrance to public parks. But what excuse there is for having such curios in a park is a riddle still unsolved. But the cannons in our parks, like the wooden Indians on our streets, are happily disappearing. Yet it very often happens that works of art of intrinsic merit in them-



Waite Electric Fountain, Salem, Oregon

selves are so misplaced as to utterly spoil their otherwise pleasing effects. The ideal combination is a memorial of artistic merit properly placed with reference to its utility and beauty.

The Waite electric fountain in front of the state capitol building at Salem, Ore., is a proper memorial in a proper place. Some three years ago Mrs. E. M. Waite, the wife of a pioneer printer, left \$10,000 for the erection of a memorial fountain to be placed in Wilson park, a tract of two square blocks lying between the business district of Salem and the capitol building. Some time before this, however, the city council had adopted a plan for improvements to this park without reference to the placing therein of any fountain. Fortunately this plan had not been carried out; so that a new plan of the park calling for the location of the fountain therein was made and this later plan made official.

The next step was the decision as to the style of fountain. The fountains studied by the writer seem to fall in one of two classes: (1) Those having the water display as the leading feature, and (2) those having the monumental display so large as to make the water display seem only secondary. The fountain in the City park of Denver is a good illustration of the first mentioned class and the Wilde fountain in San Diego is an illustration of the second mentioned class. After a study of over 50 fountains had been made it was decided to have the Waite fountain one in which the play of varied colors of electric lights alternated with changeable water effects. Examples of such fountains are found in the Crystal palace of London, in Mexico City, Brooklyn and Denver.

All of these fountains have been erected by an electrical engineer of Philadelphia, Mr. Frederic W. Darlington, and after a year's correspondence with Mr. Darlington as to the fountain details he came to Salem and personally supervised the construction of the Waite fountain. The main construction of the fountain is of concrete, of a gray cream color, giving the exterior an imitation marble effect of great beauty. It is a good example of the possibilities of concrete construction. Surrounding the fountain is a water basin 20 feet wide by 65 feet long containing two umbrella water displays.

The operating mechanism is in a chamber underneath the fountain and access to it is obtained through a door at one side. The operating chamber resembles a power house with its air compressor, pumps, arc lights, valves and switchboard. During the operation of the fountain 23,000 gallons of water are used per hour, the same water, how-



Waite Electric Fountain, Near View

ever, being used over and over again. The umbrella displays, however, are connected directly with the city supply.

The fountain was first operated on the night of July 26, 1912, before a crowd that taxed the capacity of the park to hold. When the illuminated jet of solid water shot up from the center for 50 feet to fall back as a graceful spray, the expectations of the people of Salem were more than realized. But when the varied changes of water were shown, with the changing colored electric lights thereon, cheer after cheer went up from the crowd. Upon every hand was heard admiration for the beauty and magical wonder of the display. To all who have seen the Waite fountain it is the ideal of fountain construction and it is doubtless the best fountain yet erected for so small an outlay.

This particular style of fountain can be made large or small to fit the money available for such purpose. Owing to the cost of the fountain frame work, water connections, drainage, outer water basin and other things which are necessary for any fountain of this character, it is best to have as many funnels of light as possible, for the more light funnels the better display of water that can be obtained. The Waite fountain has five funnels. Six would have been far better, but would have added materially to the cost. For about 10 per cent additional these fountains can be operated from an adjoining tower as is done in the City park of Denver. Also for approximately 10 per cent additional cost the light and color changes can be made automatic. With an automatic fountain, however, it must be remembered that the same changes follow one another, while an operator would scarcely ever duplicate the same changes of light and water. With the automatic fountain the changes must necessarily be limited but with an operator there is practically no limit to the number of changes and combinations.

Creditable Plaster Work

The plain and ornamental plaster work in the new Lipman, Wolfe & Co. building harmonizes perfectly with the other beautiful interior finish. It is the mark of J. D. Tresham, who has always executed much creditable work in this city. It is seldom one sees a piece of cornice work of so great length that so perfectly preserves its lines as that in the Lipman, Wolfe & Co. building. Mr. Tresham has contracts for the plaster work in the new Failing school, new quarters for the Portland Trust Co. in the Marquam building, the new Ainsworth school on Portland Heights, etc.

Industrial Publications

The September issue of *Roofing Tin*, the Taylor bulletin for the roofing trade, is out of press. As a cover illustration a photo half-tone of the new docks and grain galleries for the Boston and Maine railroad, Mystic wharf, Boston, Mass., is presented. This is covered with about 400 squares of "Target and Arrow" roofing tin, manufactured by N. and G. Taylor Co., Philadelphia. A practical article on "Laying Tin Roofing Over Wooden Strips" is instructive.

Tenino Stone Company Progressive

The Tenino Stone Co. of Tenino, Wash., is busily engaged these days in filling many orders for its well known products. Among the contracts it is filling we may mention that of supplying the cut stone for the New Westminster high school, New Westminster, B. C., and the new hospital in that city as well. The company practically completed its contract for the federal building at Walla Walla, Wash., and is now making its first shipments for the federal building at Olympia, Wash. Outside of its



One of Tenino Stone Company's Quarries

important government commissions, the company has a considerable number of church and residence contracts it is filling, chief among which are those for the Presbyterian churches at Portland and Walla Walla, and the H. L. Pittock residence in this city. The company's equipment of its plant has been augmented by the addition of a second traveler, for it proposes to maintain its old slogan, "Good workmanship and quick delivery," and hesitates at no expenditure that will make its plant to fully carry out this motto.

Among Our Exchanges

We are in receipt of *The Architect, Builder and Engineer*, No 1, Vol. 1, published at Vancouver, B. C., twice monthly, by the Record Publishing Co. Clyde M. David is manager and H. A. R. Macdonald, editor. Its scope is large and its territory great. It is handsomely illustrated with cuts of handsome new buildings in the British Columbia city, ably edited, well filled with instructive reading matter and neatly printed, and will doubtless receive, as it is entitled to receive, liberal patronage. We wish it the greatest possible success.

A New Industry

A new cement tray company has been established by J. Nelson at East Ninth and Marion streets, this city, where the company will engage in the manufacture of cement laundry trays, to be known as the J. N. Anchor brand. Mr. Nelson was for seven years in the employ of the Portland Cement Laundry Tray Co., and therefore is fully experienced. The company's products will be handled by local jobbers and the plant will have a daily capacity of ten trays.

A Novel Lighting System

One of the most attractive features in the equipment of the magnificent new Lipman, Wolfe & Co.'s store is that of the concealed illumination in all show cases and display cases, as designed and furnished by the H. W. Johns-Manville Co. The general effect is a flood of light on goods displayed in the cases, and yet there are no lamps or spotlights to dazzle the eye, and no unsightly or cumbersome light fixtures to interfere with a clear view of the goods. The "Linolite" system as installed in this store seems to be the last word in effective illumination for this purpose. One manufacturer after another has tried his hand at designing a lighting system which would illuminate show cases properly, put the light just where needed, and at the same time avoid dazzling the eye, making undue amount of heat in the cases, or obscuring a clear view of the goods on display.

Most of these problems seem to have been solved at last by the "Linolite" system of practically continuous tubular lamps of small diameter, screened by the smallest possible reflector. The continuous line of light just inside the front upper edge of each show case, screened from the eye entirely, is diffused evenly over the goods on display without any spots of high light to contrast with other spots in shadow, for there are no shadows. The effect is unique and striking, as one observer expressed it, "as if all the air in the case was full of light." And it does not seem to be the intensity of the light which gives this effect, but rather its perfect diffusion and evenness. With such perfect distribution high candle power is not required nor desirable. From the technical standpoint the manufacturers explain the system by stating that a current of 120 volts is used, with 30-volt lamps wired in series of four, each lamp carrying only one-fourth the load, resulting in a low consumption of current and a minimum amount of heat. The lamps themselves are special Tungsten lamps, of tubular pattern, one inch in diameter and nearly 12 inches long, joined together so as to form a practically continuous "line of light," hence their name of "Linolite" for the system. This is said to be the first and only lamp made in which the Tungsten filament is successfully used in a horizontal position and which is not affected by vibration. All this work on every floor of the Lipman, Wolfe & Co.'s building, as well as special show window illumination, was furnished by the Portland branch of the H. W. Johns-Manville Co. and installed under direct supervision of Walter E. Jones.

Portland Cement Laundry Tray Co.

The Portland Cement Laundry Tray Co. has changed its policy of handling its products. August 26 it established its own sales department for the famous Anchor brand trays. These have been sold heretofore exclusively by the Gauld Co., the Peerless Pacific Co. and M. L. Kline, Portland jobbers. The reason for making the change is that it is believed that a larger territory will be reached. The company is engaged in the manufacture of cement specialties, ornamental cement casts for exterior and interior finish of buildings, cream slabs for candy factories, starch slabs for laundries, solution tanks for photographers, cement vats for butchers' tanks, vats, etc. The company is now installing a mixer and overhead track system, and next spring contemplates the enlargement of its present plant, at East Sixth and Main streets.

A Mercantile Palace

The formal opening of the splendid, new, ten-story, fireproof department store building of Lipman, Wolfe & Co. marks another stride in the history of Portland's progress. The fact that this structure, costing in excess of \$2,000,000, is an accomplished fact, speaks well for this enterprising firm, and shows that the confidence it has always had in Portland was fully justified. One is impressed with the solid and substantial character of the interior. When one says that this store is modern and up-to-date in every particular, to apply a hackneyed phrase, it only partially expresses the idea, for it is certainly all of that—and more. The fixtures are of mahogany and Circassian walnut. The comfort and convenience of the public and of employees as well, has been considered. A locker system sufficient for the needs of 3000 employees has been provided in the sub-basement. Here, also, are placed the heating, lighting and ventilating plants. The gallery is utilized for the book, linen, shoe, music and phonograph departments. A marble and metal staircase leads to the first floor, with its ceiling 21 feet high. On the mezzanine floor are provided waiting rooms for patrons. Eight telephone booths find place on the second floor. The third floor fixtures are of solid Circassian walnut and it is equipped with French rooms for fitting of evening gowns. Six large elevators, provided with safety devices, will whisk a patron quickly to any floor. When it is said that everything that will conduce to the comfort of the buyer, that will expedite his purchases and that will even afford him luxurious surroundings while so engaged, the story is told. The liberal patronage of the future will duplicate that of the past, for the public believes in Lipman, Wolfe & Co. and its square dealing methods.

A Big Glazing Contract

W. P. Fuller & Co. have just completed the glazing of the new Lipman-Wolfe building, per plans and specifications by Doyle, Patterson & Beach, architects. The exterior glass is all best quality polished plate, and the transom lights on the mezzanine floor are all polished plate prism. The interior of the building is a maze of plate mirrors, the fitting and stock rooms on the third floor especially being well supplied with mirrors.

This contract has broken two Portland records—one on account of it being the largest glazing contract let in this city, and also on account of being the largest number of plate mirrors gathered under one roof. The handling of a contract of such magnitude without delay emphasizes the advantage of the large stock of glass carried at all times by W. P. Fuller & Co.

Pisa's Leaning Campanile May Topple Over

Considerable alarm exists relative to the famous leaning Tower of Pisa that is in danger of falling. Dispatches from Rome state that the report of the commission appointed to look into the matter will come as a relief, although it is not altogether favorable.

The report dwells lengthily on the inclination of the tower, comparing the results of the present investigation with those conducted by two Englishmen, Messrs. Cresy and Taylor, in 1817. There is, unfortunately, no doubt that the pendence has increased about a fourth of an inch in every three feet during that period. The greatest pressure

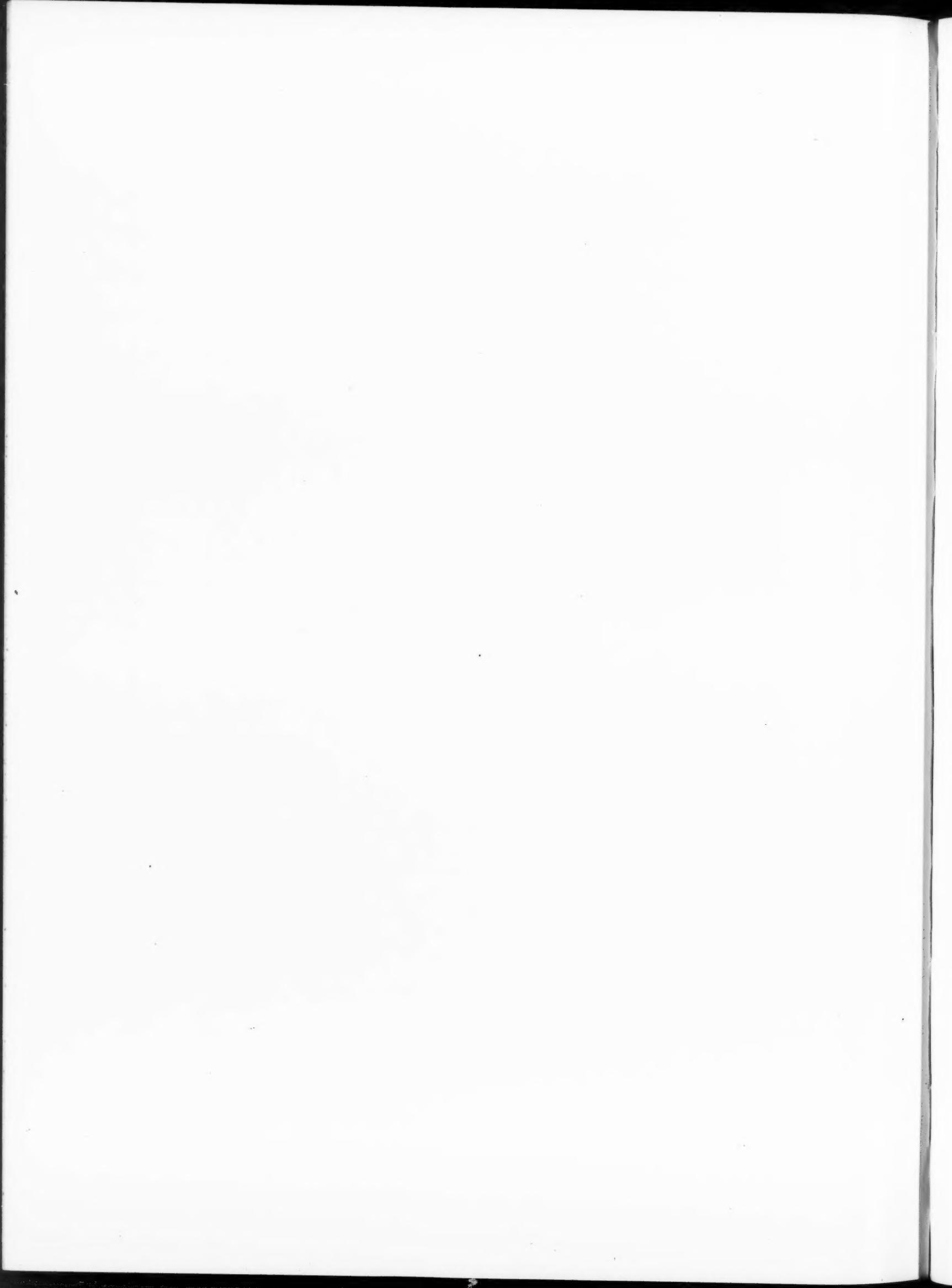
(Concluded on Page 573)



PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
September, 1912

ELEVATION
Lipman, Wolfe & Co.'s Store Building, Portland, Oregon
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Photo by Angelus Studio





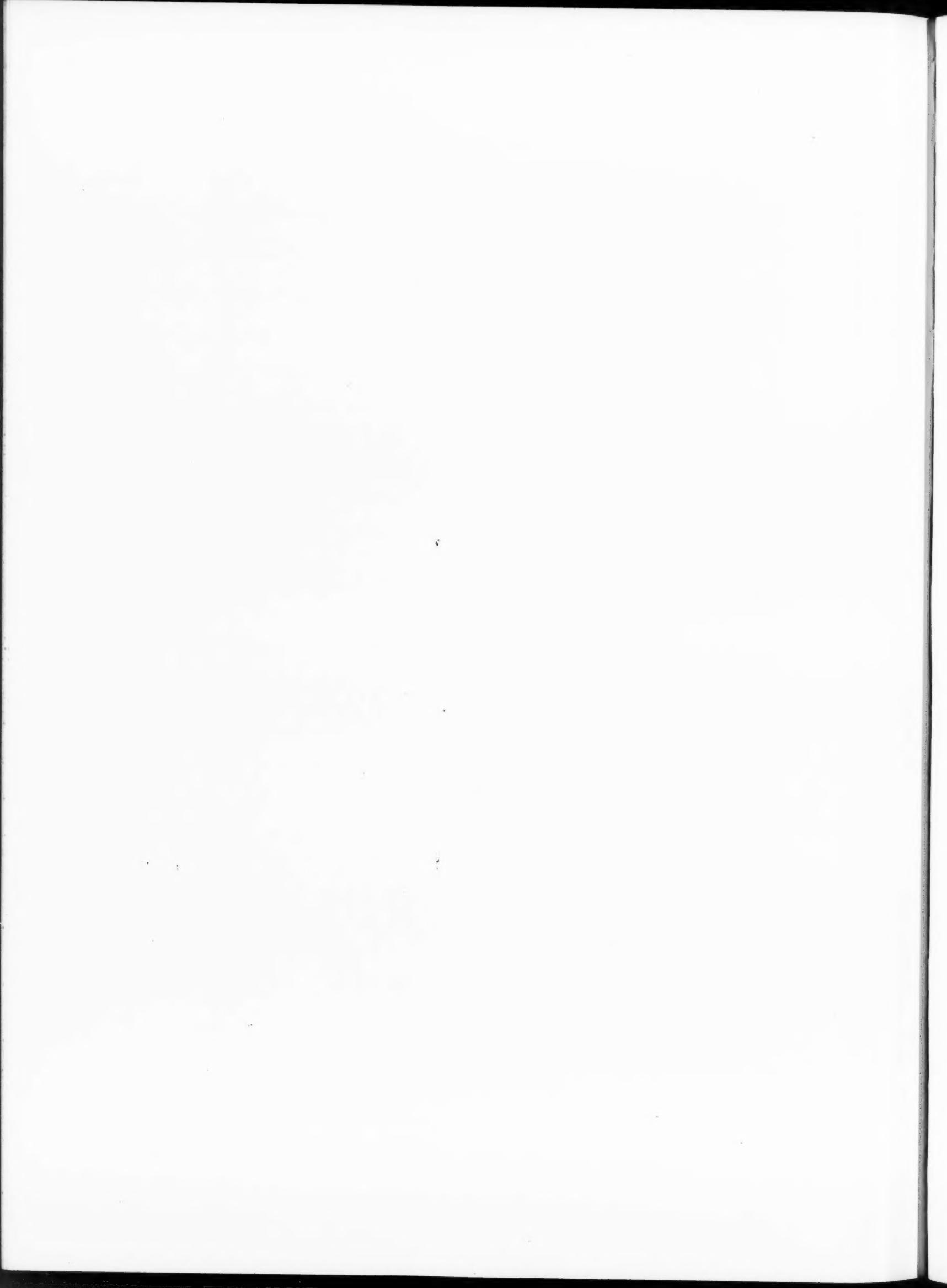
First Floor, Lipman, Wolfe & Company, Portland, Oregon
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Photo by Angelus Studio



Men's Furnishing Department, Lipman, Wolfe & Company, Portland, Oregon
PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Photo by Angelus Studio





Lamp Section, Art Department, Lipman, Wolfe & Company, Portland, Oregon
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Photo by Angelus Studio



Entrance to Art Department, Lipman, Wolfe & Company, Portland, Oregon
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Photo by Angelus Studio

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
September, 1912





Drug Department, Lipman, Wolfe & Company, Portland, Oregon
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

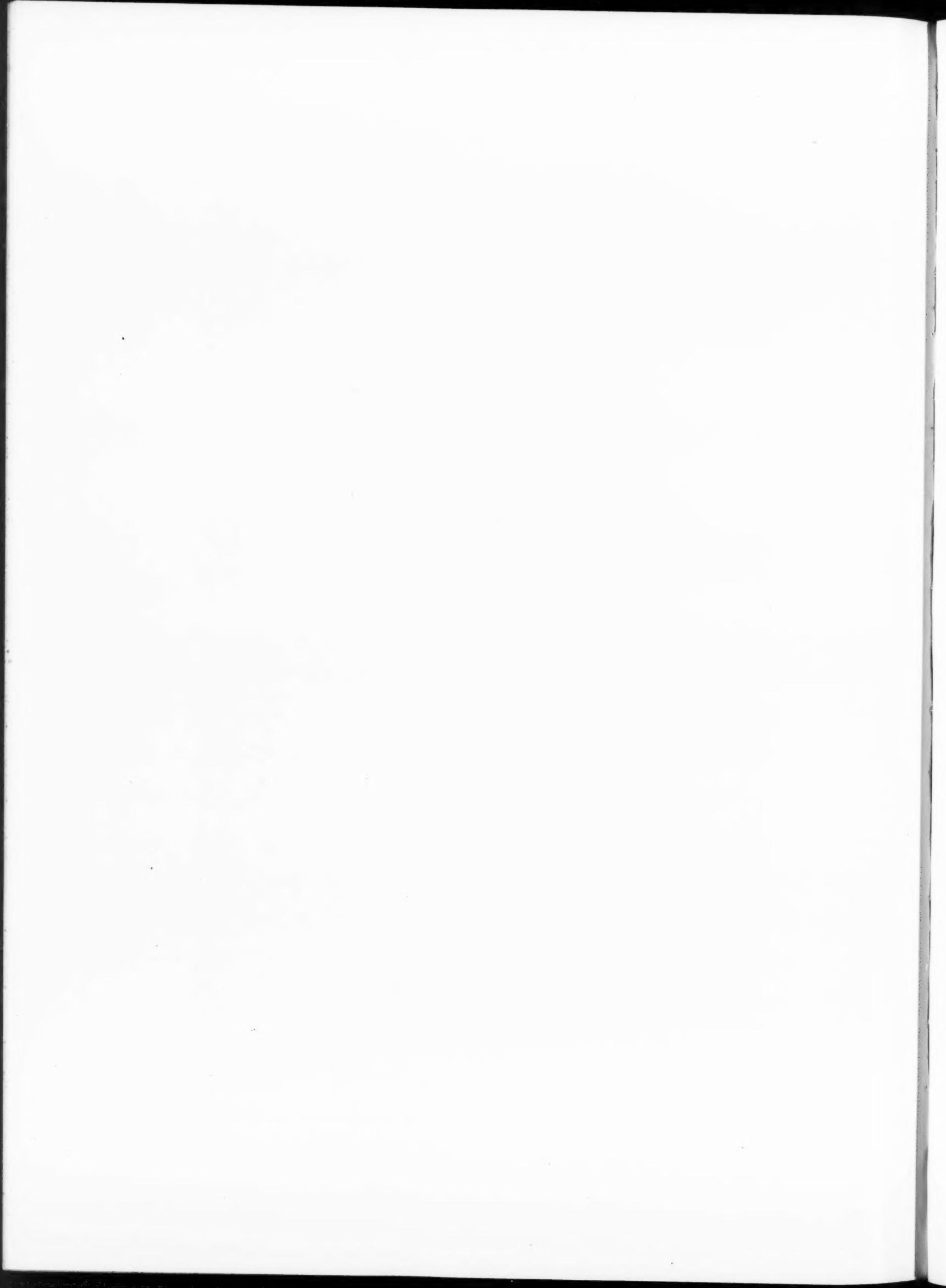
Photo by Angelus Studio

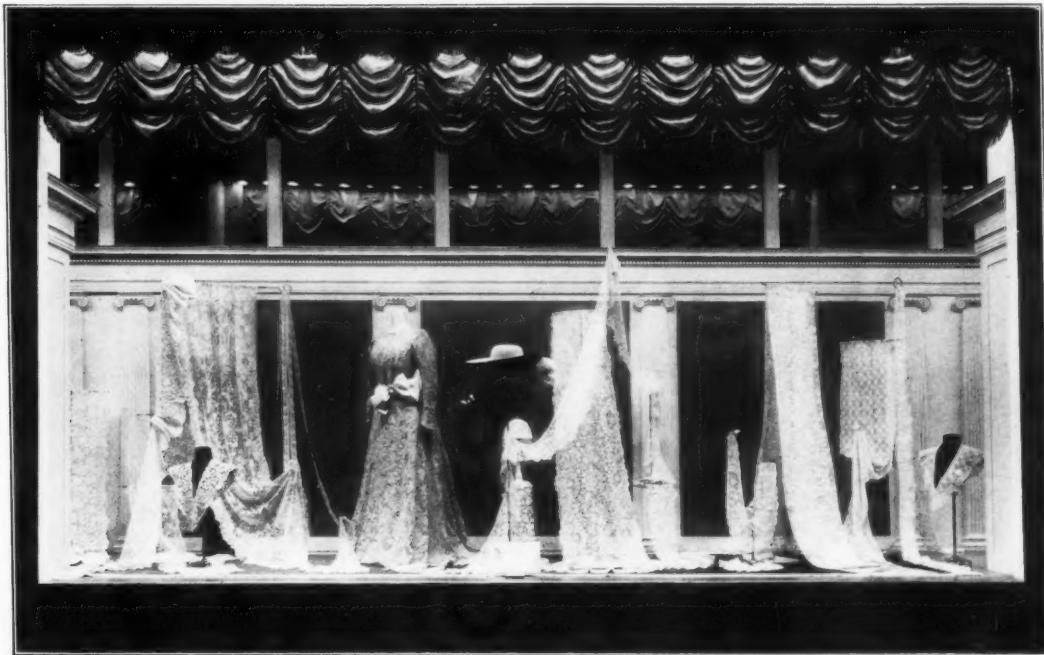


Ribbon Department, Lipman, Wolfe & Company, Portland, Oregon
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Photo by Angelus Studio

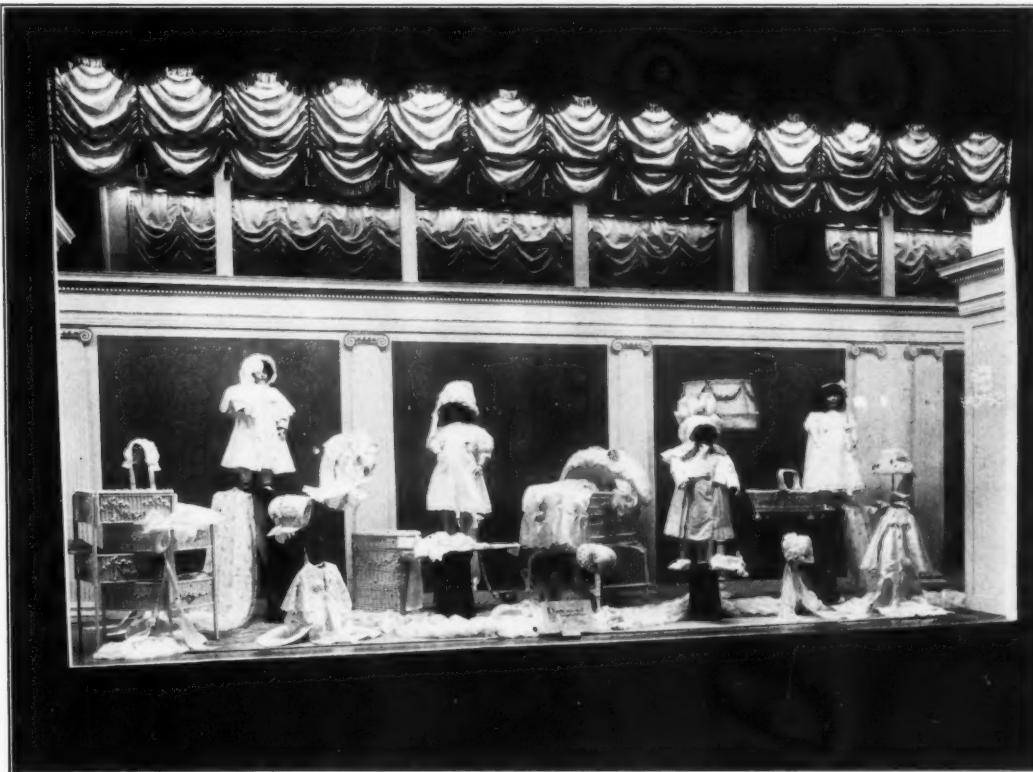
PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
September, 1912





Display Window, Lipman, Wolfe & Company, Portland, Oregon
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

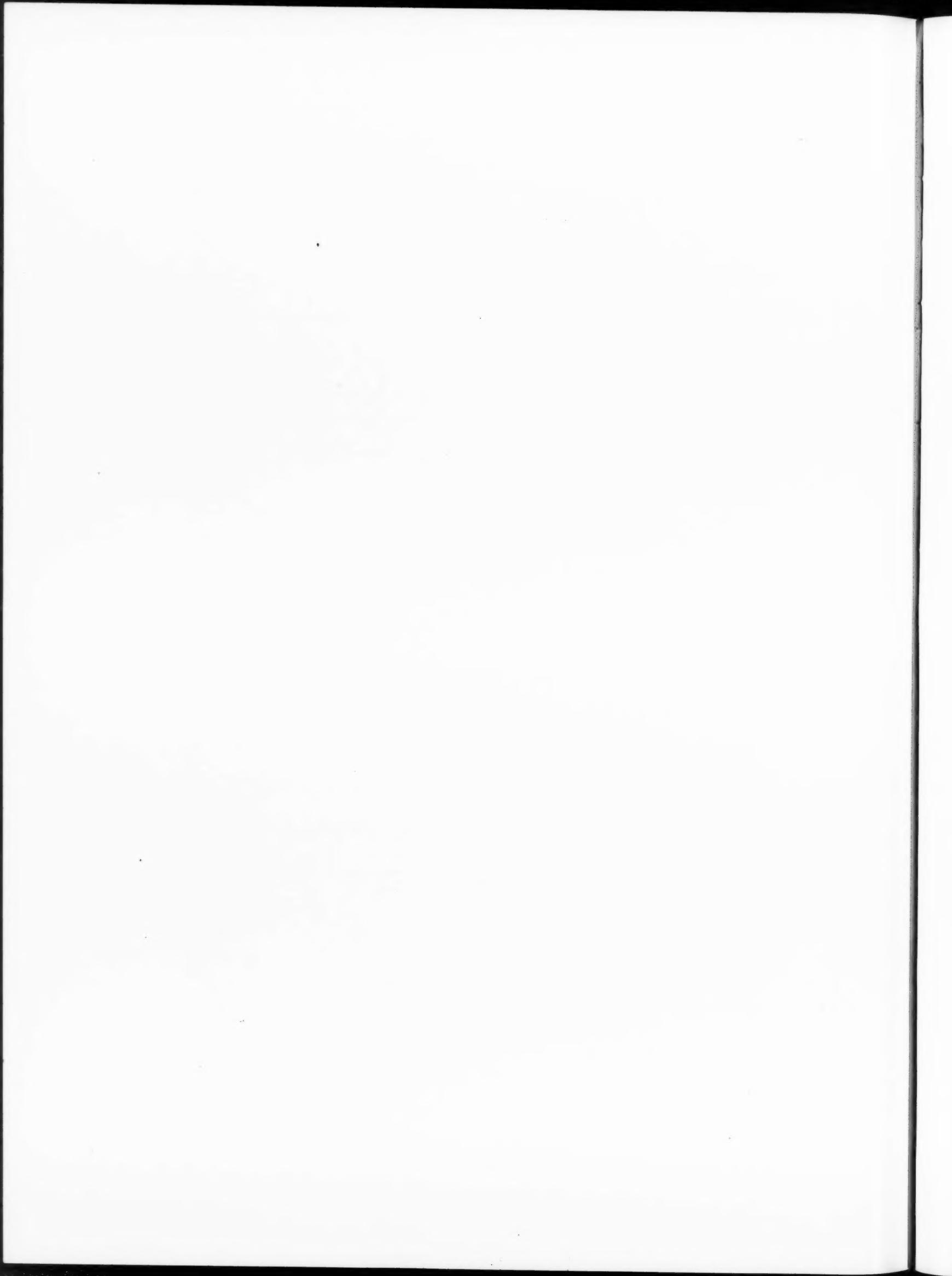
Photo by Angelus Studio



Display Window, Lipman, Wolfe & Company, Portland, Oregon
Doyle, Patterson & Beach, Architects

Photo by Angelus Studio

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
September, 1912





Residence, Natt McDougall, Portland, Oregon
Ellis F. Lawrence, Architect

Photo by Angelus Studio

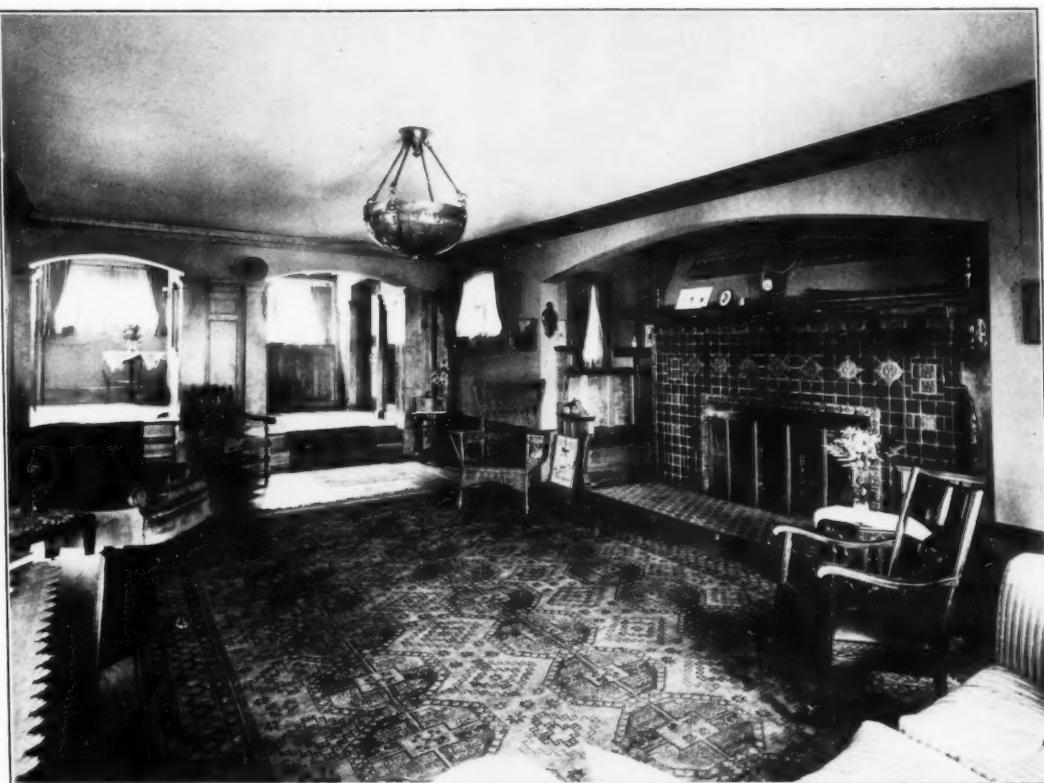


PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
September, 1912

Residence, Natt McDougall, Portland, Oregon
Ellis F. Lawrence, Architect

Photo by Angelus Studio





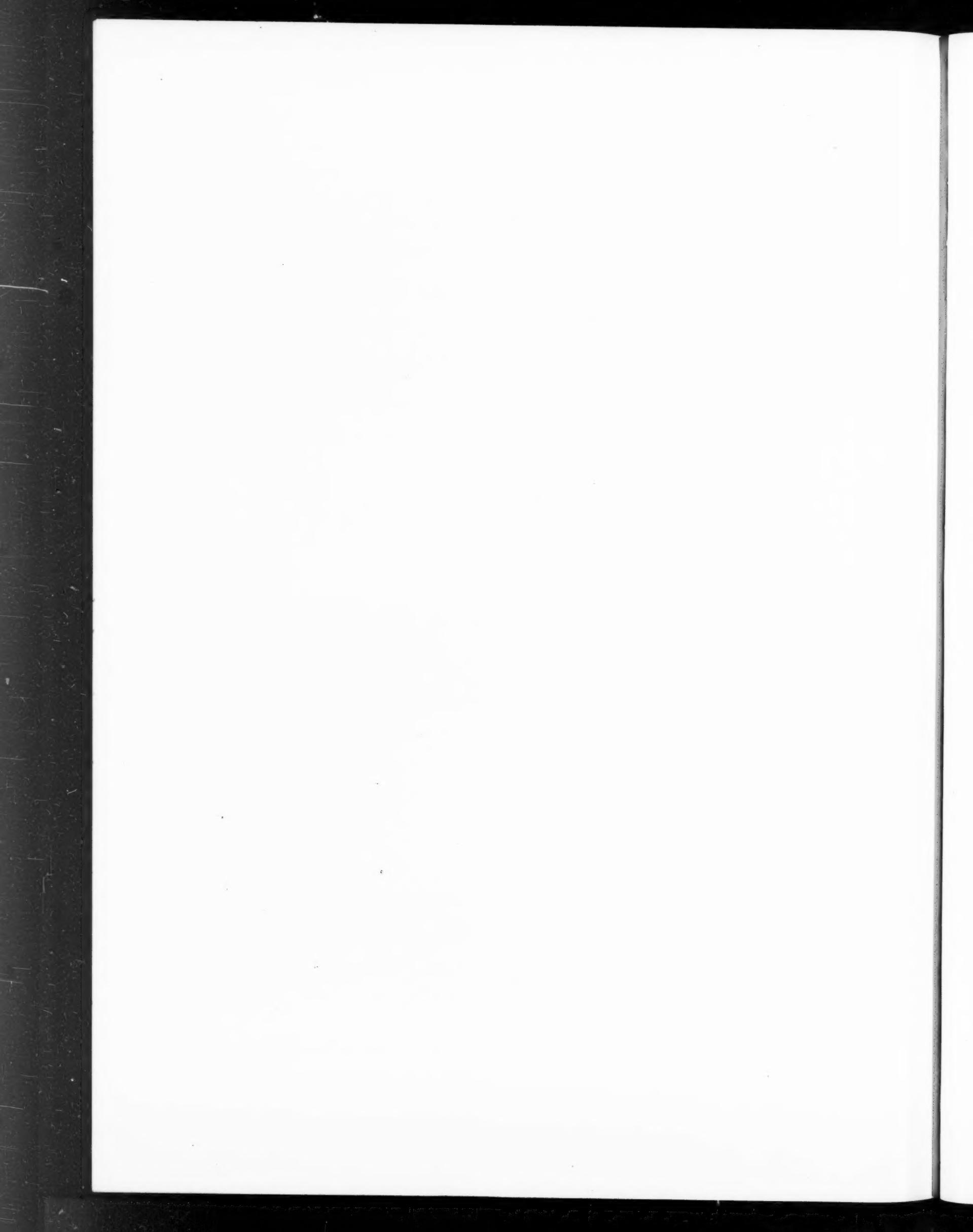
Living Room, Residence Natt McDougall
Ellis F. Lawrence, Architect

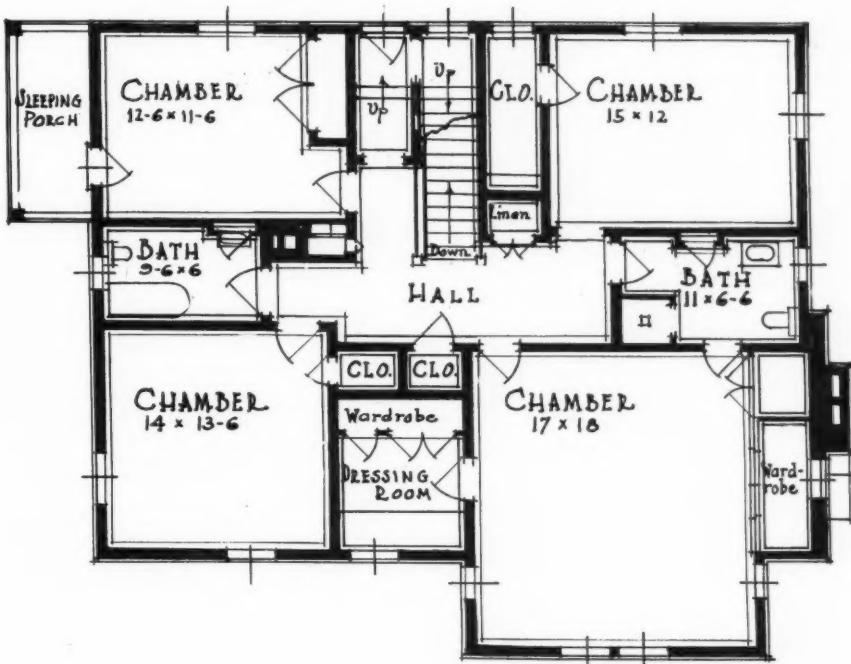
Photo by Angelus Studio



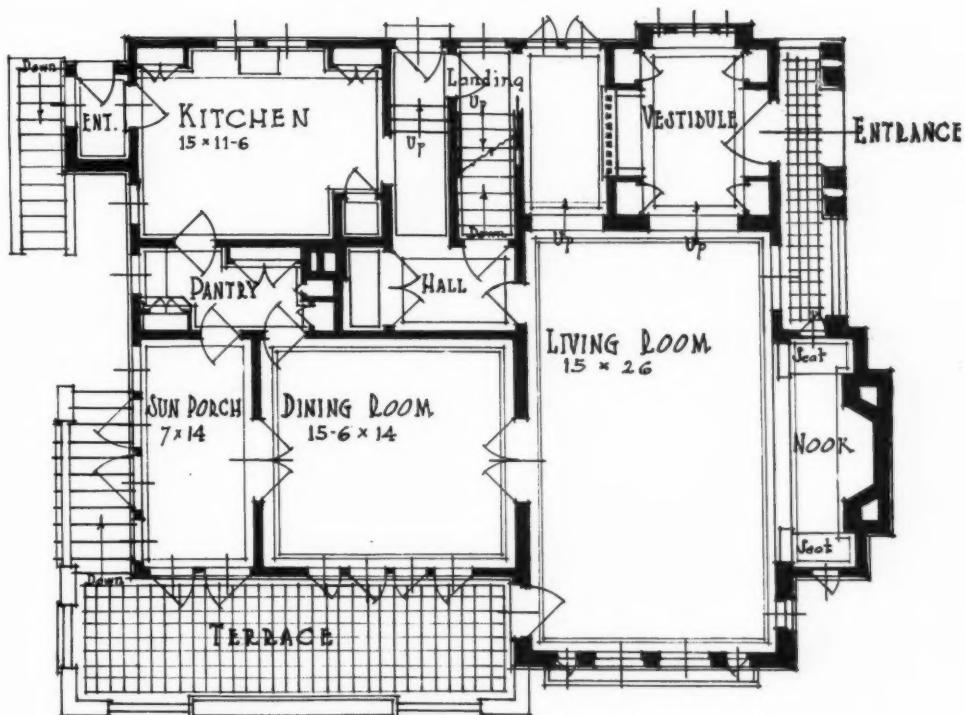
Dining Room, Residence Natt McDougall
Ellis F. Lawrence, Architect

Photo by Angelus Studio





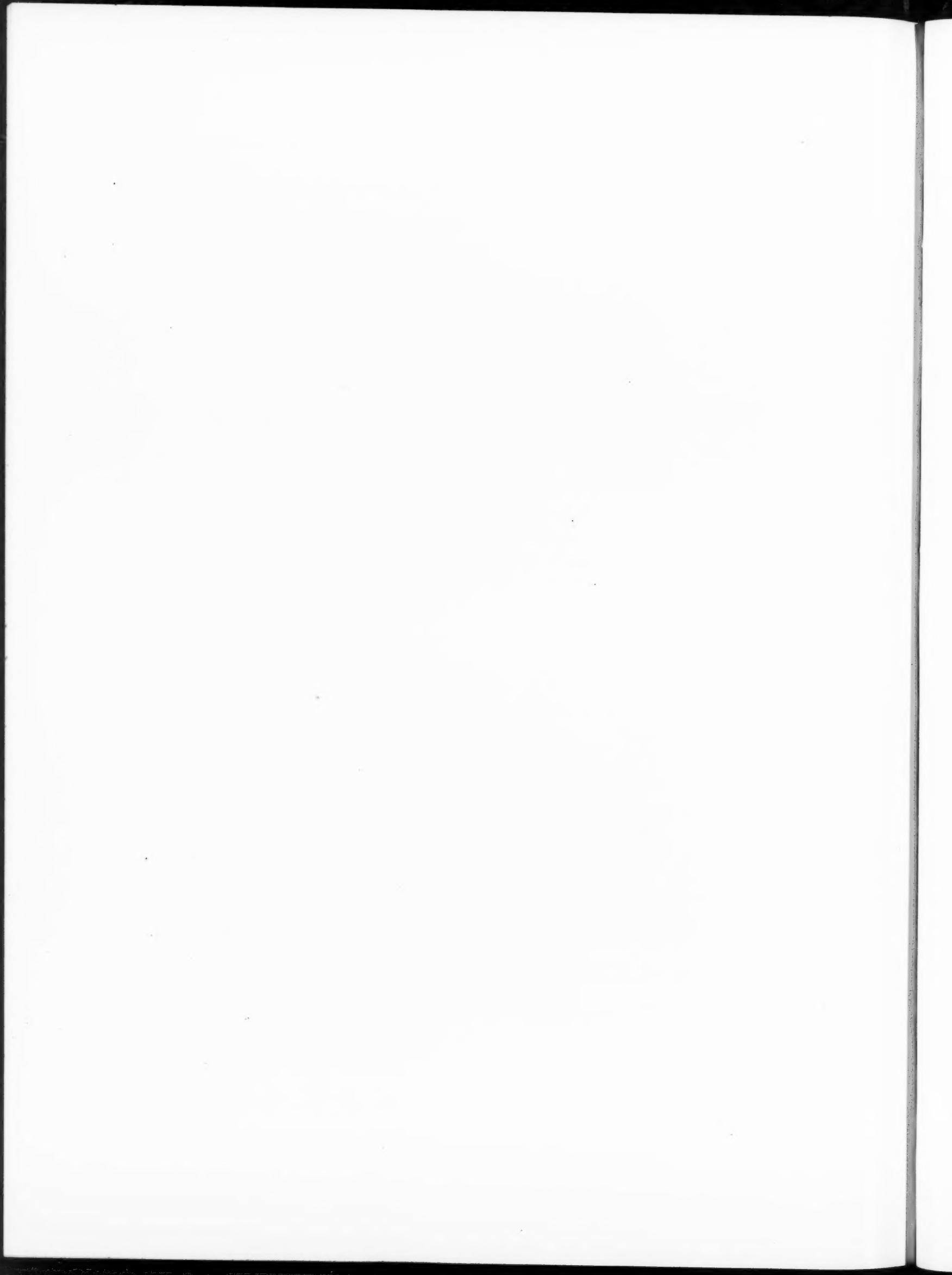
SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT
September, 1912

Floor Plans, Residence, Natt McDougall
Ellis F. Lawrence, Architect

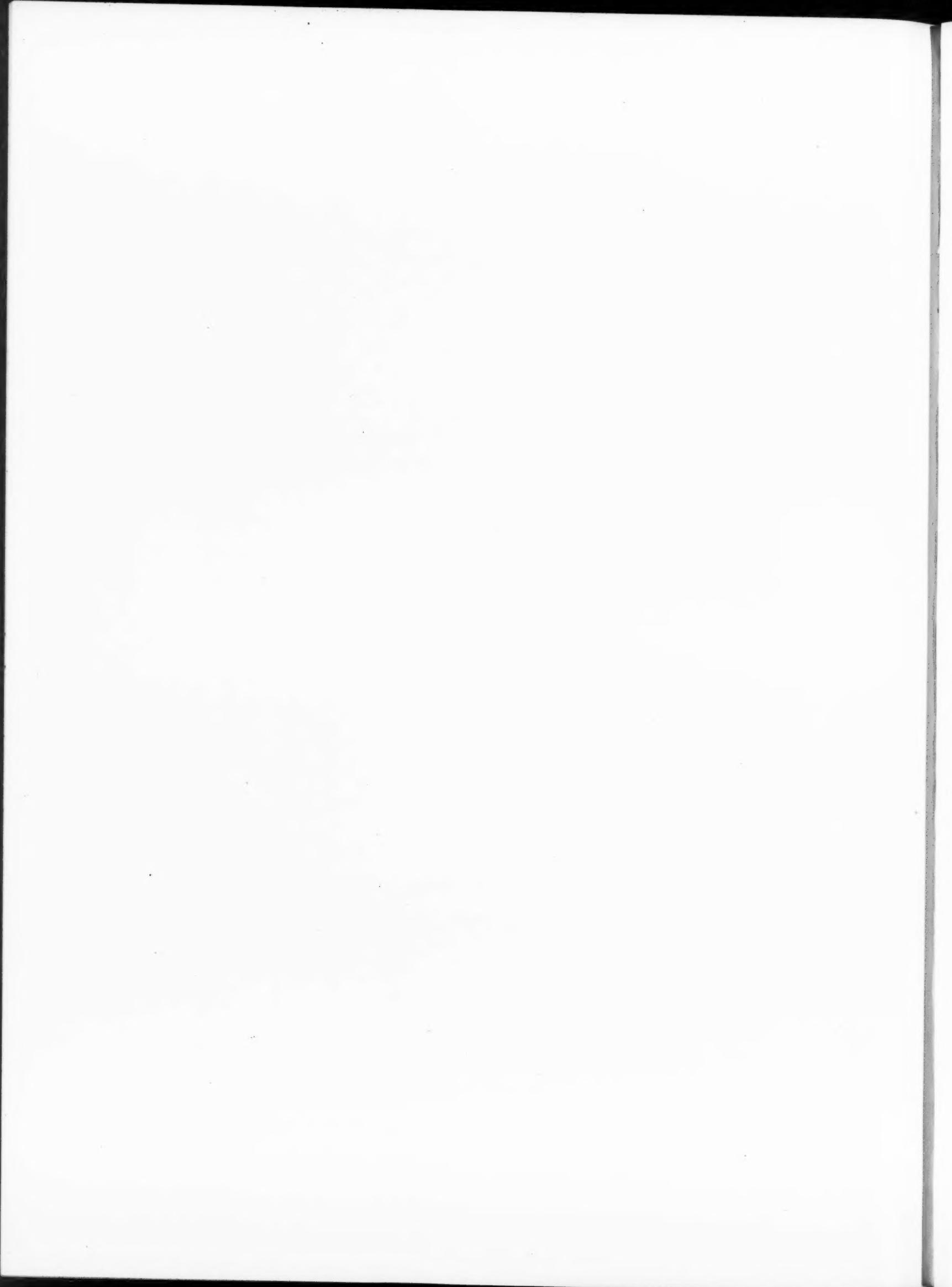




Residence, C. H. Bacon, Seattle, Wash.
David J. Myers, Architect

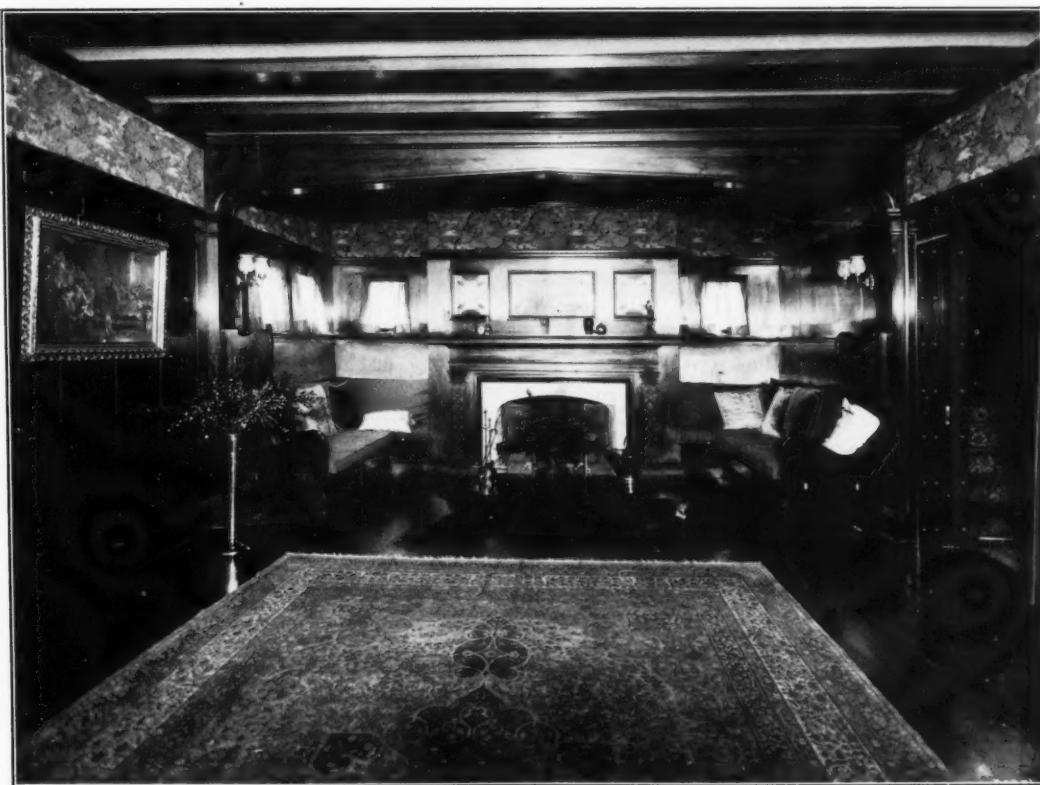


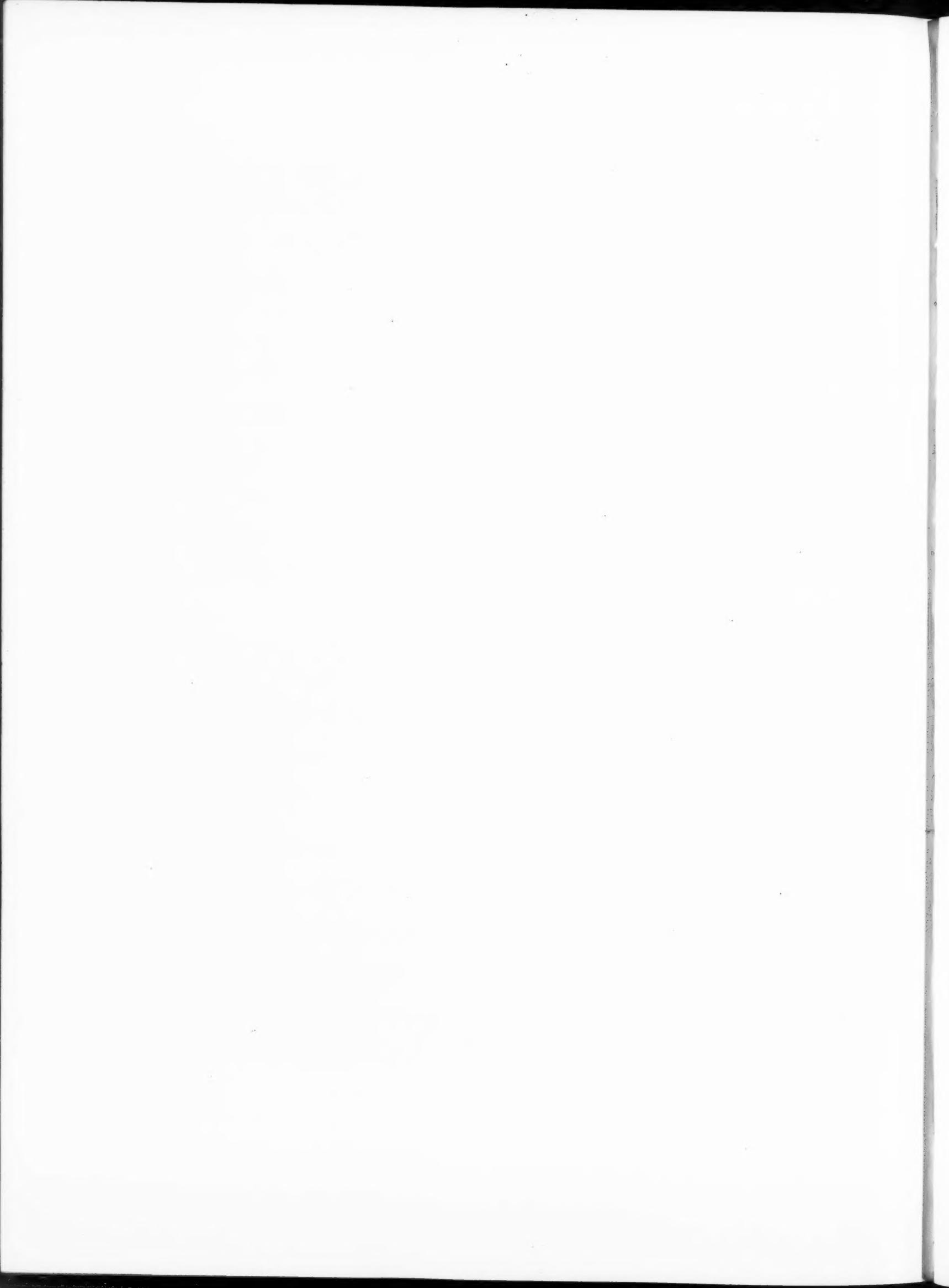
Entrance Porch, Residence, C. H. Bacon, Seattle, Wash.
David J. Myers, Architect





Main Hall, Residence, C. H. Bacon, Seattle, Wash.
David J. Myers, Architect





Pisa's Leaning Campanile

(Concluded from Page 552)

is on the foundation when a strong north wind is blowing and is calculated to be about 21 pounds to every four square inches. This, of course, is enormous and would have been impossible had there not been a gradual hardening of the foundations. The report says: "The situation is very grave, but not without precedent; other examples still existing show the same conditions, such, for instance, as the celebrated Garisenda of Bologna and the Ghirlandina of Modena, where the pressure must be even greater."

It has been found that the walls of the hollow inside of the tower show no serious deterioration, except near the ground, where there is an almost vertical crack, caused, probably, by lightning. Outside the ornamentation constructed in 1838 is intact, but the original architraves of the doors and windows show cracks. The steps are very much broken, while the slates though less broken, have allowed the infiltration of water and dust, which in their turn have hardened into a kind of solder. The supports are also somewhat broken, all of which, says the commission, needs assiduous vigilance and quick restoration to obviate new and more serious mischief. However, as a whole, it may be said that the state of preservation of the Campanile is good.

The report ends: "We declare that the tower, while not showing any imminent danger signs, is in a condition which makes it advisable not to retard too long the work for its preservation."

Public Comfort Station

Some time ago it was proposed to erect in Portland two underground public comfort stations, permits for which have been issued and plans for which have been drawn. One will be built at Sixth and Yamhill streets and the other in Kenilworth Park. In 1909 Seattle erected one; now it has two, and they have proved most acceptable to the public. The larger of the two is surmounted by an ornamental iron and glass canopy. The placing of these stations was at first strenuously opposed, but now the former opponents are enthusiastically in their favor.

The cost of the first station was \$24,505.85. Cleanliness, sanitation, ventilation and light were the desiderata, and these were abundantly achieved. The dimensions are 60x35 feet. The weight of each of the four ventilating columns is 2000 pounds. The supporting columns, Corinthian in design, each weigh 500 pounds. There were 65,000 pounds of iron used in the construction.

The station was designed to accommodate 15,000 persons in a day of 18 hours, while as many as 20,000 have been served. Light and heat are supplied by the park board, while all the toilet accessories are in the hands of a concessionaire. Both male and female employees are employed. Shoe shines are 10 cents; individual soap and towel, 2 cents; closet, towel and soap, 5 cents. The concessionaire receives \$100 a month salary. The second station cost \$12,000. It is reported that the privileges very nearly pay the cost of maintenance.

In the men's toilets, 12x40 feet, there are 10 toilets, 5 lavatories, 4 sets of urinals and 1 sink. The pay room, 12x30 feet, has 6 toilets under key, 5 lavatories and 4 sets of urinals. In the women's room are 9 toilets (2 under key), 6 lavatories and 1 sink. By the generous use of the sidewalk light, with white tile, marble and ivory ceiling, the interior of the station, although under ground, has been

provided with an abundance of daylight. At night the rooms are abundantly lighted by electricity by means of ceiling globes.

Compares American with British Architecture

In a recent article in the London Daily *Chronicle*, by L. Lewis Hind, an authority on art and architecture, compares American with British architecture, and not to the disparity of the former. We quote a few of Mr. Hind's ideas. While he speaks in praise of a number of London's more modern structures, he goes on to remark:

"But let me be fair. The Roman Catholic cathedral at Westminster is a noble addition to London's architecture. All it needs is space to view it. Perhaps the law courts would cease to be depressing if they rose in isolation from a height, if you did not, as it were, knock your head against the front each time you passed. The new buildings of Victoria and Albert museum are cheerful, and we Londoners need cheering. Architecture is ever present. Mr. Balfour would probably admit that we need cheerful architecture even more than cheerful books."

Mr. Hind seems to think much of the trouble lies in the fact that English architects are "such exigent folk." They can not agree on the most suitable style of architecture. But he thinks the revival of the column in architecture is a good sign.

"This, of course," he remarks, "came from America, where the Greek idea has been adopted and adapted imposingly and successfully throughout the land. I think the new visitor to America is more astonished at the beauty and dignity of the architecture than with anything else. The Selfridge building in Oxford street applied the column to a London 'store' with instant success. Speaking of myself—and in writing of architecture one can not go farther than that—I submit modestly that in a journey from Tottenham court road to Marble arch it is the Selfridge building that I look forward to seeing and never miss looking at. It has unity. It is a whole. Its simplicity soothes the eye."

But, he adds, a ride through London does not fill one with hope as to the present or the future of architecture. "What is needed is the large idea largely carried out, the mind that can look ahead 50 years and replan a district."

He condemns the memorial to King Edward and wonders why it did not take the form of making the approach to the beautiful Call more splendid. But, of course, he says, it is just the official idea of a monument, which can add nothing to the beauty or dignity of London. "A lost opportunity!"

Decarie Hot Water Boilers

In these days when all must confront the cost of high living, anything that tends toward economy must attract attention. Cost of fuel is a heavy item, and the Decarie hot water boilers will reduce fuel cost fully 25 per cent. They are built in all sizes from that suitable to a three-room residence up to the largest building. They are easily kept clean, are safe, will incinerate all refuse. They will heat water for domestic use from waste gases. The Decarie Safety Boiler Co., the manufacturers, have a plant at 619-23 Upshur street, this city, with head office at 1000 Lewis building. Home builders, hotel and apartment house builders and owners of large store and office buildings would do well to investigate the real merits of the Decarie hot water boilers.

Among Our Exchanges

We note with pleasure *The Architect and Contract Reporter* of August 16, published in London, England. It is a wide-awake journal, broad in scope and one of worldwide ken. That it takes a lively interest in matters architectural outside of the British Isles is evidenced by an article entitled "The Rebuilding of San Francisco." This publication is a welcome visitor to our exchange table.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS.

The J. D. Tresham Mfg. Co. has opened an over-town office at 315 Couch Building.

Architect Carl L. Linde has returned from a two weeks' vacation.

Architect J. B. Bridges, of Bridges & Webber, is summering at his country home, Green Point.

The J. D. Tresham Mfg. Co. furnished all the plaster work in Lipman, Wolfe & Co.'s new store.

Architect Fred A. Legg has returned from a two weeks' vacation spent at Seaview, Ore.

Architect Kennerley Bryan, Vancouver, B. C., has moved his office from 317 Crown Bdg. to 711 Northwest Trust Bldg.

Architect W. G. Maass has moved into his new offices, 17 and 18 Board of Trade Bldg., Calgary, Alberta.

Architect Gordon B. Kaufman, Dav.s Chambers, Vancouver, B. C., has opened a branch office in Kamloops.

Architect G. P. Bowie, Vancouver, B. C., has removed his office from 705 Bank of Ottawa Bldg. to Suite 206 and 207 same building.

Charles W. Heal of the J. D. Tresham Mfg. Co., is sporting a new auto, which he has christened "Fierce Arrow."

Architect J. W. Reid, of Red Bros., San Francisco, was a recent visitor in Portland on business.

L. A. Spear, of the Washington Brick, Lime & Sewer Pipe Co., Spokane, Wash., was a recent visitor at their local office on business.

Architect Ellis F. Lawrence has returned from a two weeks' trip to Canada. While away, Mr. Lawrence visited Edmonton and Calgary.

C. C. Smith, formerly with the Western Clay Co., is on an extended trip to Chicago, expecting to remain for two months.

Architect Fred T. Webber, of Bridges and Webber, has returned after spending a two weeks' outing at Gearhart and Seaside.

Architect Carl Siebrand, formerly at 496 Arcade Annex, Seattle, Wash., has moved to more commodious quarters at 371-2 same building.

Architects Kennerley and W. F. C. Gillman, Vancouver, B. C., have entered partnership under the firm name of Bryan and Gillman, and have opened offices in Suite 710-11 Northwest Trust Bldg.

B. J. Flynn, of Callaghan and Flynn, has returned from an extended business trip to Seattle. While there, Mr. Flynn opened a Seattle office at 718 White Bldg.

Frank H. Page, with M. L. Kline, has returned from a two weeks' business trip spent in the Coos Bay country, and reports business very good.

Mr. Kahn, president of The Trussed Concrete Steel Co., of Detroit, Mich., was a recent visitor at their local office, returning home via California.

Grant and Henderson, pioneer architects, Vancouver, B. C., have taken into partnership H. T. Cook, who has been for some time associated with the firm. The new firm will practice under the title of Grant, Henderson & Cook.

C. A. Coulter, who has been employed by Architect J. R. Ford, Eugne, Ore., has resigned his position, leaving for Apollo, Pa., where he will visit relatives.

Lawrence Holmes, president of the Holmes Disappearing Bed Co., of Los Angeles, was a recent visitor at their local office on his way to Seattle and Vancouver, B. C.

L. C. Rosenberg left on August 5th for Boston, where he will attend the Boston School of Technology. On his way east he will visit several of the large cities.

The Mission Marble Works, 151 Union Ave. N., furnished all the marble work in Lipman, Wolfe & Co.'s new store, and have the contract for the marble work in the new Oregon Hotel.

The Spokane Ornamental Iron Works, of Spokane, Wash., furnished the ornamental iron work on Lipman, Wolfe & Co.'s new building, shown in this issue.

Architect Earl A. Roberts has moved his office from 507 Abington Bldg. to 517 and 518 Selling Bldg.

Architect E. W. Houghton, Collins Bldg., Seattle, Wash., has returned from a business trip to Boston.

The Parelius Mfg. Co. has the contract for all the interior finish in the new Oregon Hotel, which will be in circassian walnut, oak and mahogany.

Architect C. Frank Mahon, Tacoma, Wash., has moved his office from room 509 Savage-Scofield Bldg. to room 413 same building.

Architect H. Prusse, of Spokane, Wash., has closed his business in the Inland Empire City and moved to Eugene, Ore., and has opened an architectural office in the Guard Bldg.

Architect R. E. Heine, local representative of Reid Bros., is on an extended trip east.

J. A. Drummond, Pacific Coast representative of the N. & G. Taylor Co., with headquarters 422 Chronicle Bldg., San Francisco, spent a few days in Portland, on his return home, after covering his Northwest territory. Mr. Drummond reports business very good in his line.

Resume

Recent items selected from the daily advance reports of "The Pacific Coast Architect."

PORTLAND.

Library—Architect W. F. Tobey prepared plans for a Carnegie library building to be built at Albany. The building will be one story, pressed brick with stone basement.

Residence—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for a two-story frame residence to cost \$12,000, for William Sheppard.

Bank Building—Architect Aaron H. Gould prepared plans for a five-story reinforced concrete building, 54x114, for the Eugene Loan & Savings Bank; will cost \$75,000.

Market Block—Architect Edward A. Miller prepared plans for a city market to cost \$10,000.

Residence—Stokes & Zeller, architects and builders, prepared plans for a \$30,000 residence for F. C. Barnes. Will be two stories and full basement, stucco exterior and red tile roof.

Store and Hotel—Architects Bridges & Webber prepared plans for a three-story brick building, to be erected on Front and Burnside streets, for George W. Bates.

Remodeling Store—Architect W. B. Bell prepared plans for remodeling a store building on 4th and Morrison, for the Lion Clothing Co.

Residence—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a two-story seven-room frame residence with stucco exterior for Mr. King, to cost \$5,000.

Apartment House—Architect C. A. Duke prepared plans for a three-story brick apartment house, to be erected on East 7th and Yamhill streets, at a cost of \$40,000.

Remodeling Hotel—Architects Emil Schacht & Son prepared plans for thoroughly remodeling the lower floor of the Belvedere Hotel.

Theater—Architect A. H. Faber prepared plans for a three-story brick theater building, 50x100, to be erected at Vancouver, Wash., at a cost of \$30,000.

Bungalow—Architect Frederick S. Allerton prepared plans for a six-room frame bungalow for Fred Ferguson, to cost \$3,000.

Rescue Home—Architect C. N. Elliot prepared plans for a two-story frame building, 40x60, for the Louise Rescue Home, to cost \$10,000.

Office Building—The Oregon Architectural & Engineering Co. has been commissioned to prepare preliminary plans for a fourteen-story reinforced concrete office and business building for a foreign syndicate.

Bungalow—Architect Frederick S. Allerton prepared plans for a seven-room bungalow for Miller & Henshaw, to cost \$3,500.

Residence—Architect Charles H. Elliot prepared plans for a two-story eight-room frame residence, for A. J. Cartwright, to cost \$4,000.

Residence—Architect Earl A. Roberts prepared plans for a \$5,000 residence for the Provident Trust Co.

Residence—Architect R. N. Hockenberry prepared plans for a two-story Dutch Colonial residence, to cost \$5,000, for S. J. Claridge.

Residence—Architect R. N. Hockenberry prepared plans for a two-story English residence with brick veneer exterior, to

be erected in Alameda Park by E. L. Ferguson, at a cost of \$10,000.

Residence—Architects Claussen & Claussen prepared plans for a modern two-story frame residence to cost \$3,500, for Mrs. Mary Spitzemberger.

Residence—Architects Jacobberger & Smith prepared plans for a two-story frame residence for C. Suberger, to cost \$4,500.

Residence—Architects Jacobberger & Smith prepared plans for a two-story frame residence to be built on Portland Heights at a cost of \$4,000.

Factory Building—Architects Lewis & Lewis prepared plans for a two-story brick and concrete factory building, to cost \$10,000, for the Cocoanut Products Co.

School Building—Architect Newton C. Gaunt prepared plans for a \$3,500 frame school building for Dist. No. 52, Multnomah County.

Lodge Building—Architect Earl Roberts is preparing plans for a four-story pressed brick lodge building, to cost \$65,000, for the Loyal Order of Moose.

Business Block—Architect W. L. Mills prepared plans for a two-story concrete building, to be erected at Canby, at a cost of \$12,000.

Residence—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a one and one-half-story frame residence for A. J. Johnson.

Residence—Stokes & Zeller, Architects and Builders, prepared plans for a two-story frame residence to cost \$8,000.

Store and Flat Building—Stokes & Zeller, Architects and Builders, prepared plans for a two-story frame building, to be built in Alberta, at a cost of \$6000.

Sanatorium—Architect Frederick S. Allerton is preparing plans for a modern sanatorium and hotel building, to be built at Barton by the Neal Institute, at a cost of \$35,000.

School—Architect Ernest Kroner prepared plans for a \$10,000 school building for the City of Rainier.

Residence—Architect L. D. Carter prepared plans for a two-story frame residence, to cost \$3,500, for Marjorie Mahr.

Residence—Architects Parker & Banfield prepared plans for an eight-room Colonial residence for Lon Miller, to cost \$4,000.

Bungalows—The Butterworth-Stephenson Co. prepared plans for a group of four bungalows, to be built on Portland Heights.

Country Home—Architects Root & Hoose prepared plans for a country home for R. H. Jenkins, to be built near Beaverton, at a cost of \$15,000.

Apartment House—Architect William J. Kratz prepared preliminary plans for a five-story brick apartment house, 100x95, for a local capitalist.

College Buildings—Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach are completing plans for a series of college buildings, to be built by the Albany College. The buildings will be of brick with white trimmings, and cost about \$250,000.

Business Blocks—Architects MacNaughton & Raymond are preparing plans for a steel frame building, 50x100, to be erected in North Albina.

Residence—Architects Roberts & Roberts prepared plans for a seven-room \$4,000 bungalow, to be built at Scott's Mill, by Mr. Scott.

Manufacturing Plant—Architect Charles N. Elliot has started work on plans for a group of seven buildings to be built at Midway, Ore., by the Armstrong Mfg. Co., at a cost of \$100,000.

Moving Picture Show—Architect D. C. Lewis prepared plans for a moving picture house, for the Circle Amusement Co.

Remodeling Store—Architects Reid Bros. prepared plans for remodeling the first floor of the Yeon Building into a modern store.

Bungalows—Architects Benes & Hendricks are preparing plans for a group of ten bungalows, costing from \$1,500 to \$2,000 each, for the Chapin-Herlow Mortgage & Trust Co.

Library—Architects Johnson & Mayer prepared plans for a pressed brick library, to cost about \$10,000, for the City of Gresham.

Store Building—Architects Doyle, Patterson & Beach prepared plans for a one-story brick business building, to be erected on 10th and Morrison streets for the Corbett Estate.

OREGON.

Residence—Medford. Architect F. C. Clark prepared plans for five residences, costing from \$1,800 to \$5,500.

Laundry—Medford. Architects Powers & West prepared plans for a two-story concrete laundry building for San Francisco capitalists.

Church—Medford. Architects Powers & West prepared plans and have charge of the construction of a \$10,000 Christian Church.

Hospital—Dallas. The Dallas Hospital Association will erect a modern building in the near future.

Residence—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a modern eight-room farm house for Mrs. V. A. Peterson, to cost \$4,000.

Remodeling City Hall—La Grande. Plans were prepared for remodeling and building an additional story to the city hall.

Hotel Addition—Eugene. Architect John Hunzicker prepared plans for an additional story to be built on the Osborne Hotel, at a cost of \$30,000.

Store and Office Building—Klamath Falls. D. O. Lamb is erecting a two-story brick building, 45x98, with pressed brick trimmings.

Bungalow—Junction City. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a six-room frame bungalow for C. F. Hurlburt.

Residence—Klamath Falls. R. A. Johnson will erect a two-story frame residence to cost \$7,000.

Store Building—Salem. Lebold Bros. are building a two-story brick store building, which will cost \$7,500.

Bungalow—Eugene. Architect J. R. Ford prepared plans for a seven-room frame bungalow, for Fred Fischer.

School—Milton. School Dist. No. 90 has voted \$2,000 bonds with which to erect a school building.

Store Addition—Salem. Architect El's F. Lawrence prepared plans for an additional two stories on the Hubbard Bldg.

Store Building—Bend. C. S. Hudson and U. C. Coe have plans for a one-story brick store building, 35x70, to cost \$3,500.

School House—Lowell. Ten towns contiguous to Lowell have levied a tax with which to build a central high school.

Federal Building—Medford. Supervising Architect Oscar Wendoroth has started plans for a \$100,000 Federal building.

Armory—Ashland. Plans were prepared by State Architect W. C. Knighton for a two-story concrete armory, 100x100, to cost \$30,000.

School Building—Cottage Grove. The Adventists are planning to erect a two-story school building of English Colonial type.

Hotel—Sunset Bay. Architect W. S. Turpen prepared plans for Mayor L. J. Simpson, of Marshfield, for a modern two-story beach hotel, 60x80 in size.

City Hall—Coquille. Coquille has voted bonds for a \$9,000 city hall, and City Engineer P. M. Hall-Lewis has prepared the plans for a one-story brick and concrete building with full basement.

School Building—Texum. \$2,000 bonds have been voted by the Texum Dist. for a school building.

Cement Plant—Vale. The Union Portland Cement Co., of Ogden, Utah, will erect a \$200,000 cement plant.

Masonic Temple—Tillamook. The Masonic Building Association has been incorporated and has \$10,000 with which they will build a lodge building.

Mausoleum—Salem. It is reported that G. F. Cuthbert, of the Portland Mausoleum Co., will erect a \$150,000 reinforced concrete and stone mausoleum.

Apartment House—Nyssa. An apartment house having five apartments is being built by Closson & Carmen, contractors.

Residence—Eugene. Architect Y. D. Hensill is preparing plans for a modern seven-room bungalow, for S. R. Hamilton.

Creamery—Astoria. The lower Columbia Farmers Creamery Association will erect a reinforced concrete building, 45x60 in size, to cost \$6,500.

School—Springfield. Architect John Hunzicker prepared plans for a frame school building for the Vitus School Dist.

Remodeling Bank—Klamath Falls. Architect I. J. Knapp prepared plans for a thoroughly remodeling of the First National Bank.

SEATTLE.

Foundry—Architects Saunders & Lawton prepared plans for a group of buildings for the Astoria Iron Works, to cost about \$30,000.

Church—Architect David J. Meyers prepared plans for a \$35,000 building for the Westminster Church.

Terminal—The Port of Seattle and the Pacific Terminal Company will construct a modern terminal system on Harbor Island, to cost \$3,000,000.

Elks Club—Architect John Carrigan prepared plans for a nine-story fire-proof building with brick and terra cotta exterior, to be erected by the Elks, at a cost of \$150,000.

Masonic Temple—Architects Saunders & Lawton prepared plans for a three-story brick and concrete building, 60x120, for the Masonic Temple Association, to cost \$200,000.

Garage and Residences—Architect Carl Gould prepared plans for a reinforced concrete garage for D. Skinner, to cost

\$6,000. Also plans for a brick veneer residence for William Beachy, to cost \$8,000, and a \$12,000 brick veneer residence for R. Ankney.

Business Block—Architects Bebb & Mendel prepared plans for an eight-story building, 60x110, of concrete, brick and terra cotta construction, for George W. Fisher, to cost \$150,000.

Tubercular Hospital—Architect Daniel Huntington has been selected to prepare plans for a group of fire-proof buildings, to cost \$100,000, for the Tubercular Hospital Association.

Residence—Architects Bebb & Mendel prepared plans for a two and one-half-story brick veneer residence for F. M. Jordan, to cost \$16,000.

Church—Architects Thompson & Thompson prepared plans for a \$4,000 church for the Ballard Episcopal church.

Residence—Architect Charles Haynes prepared plans for a two-story residence for W. H. McColloch, to cost \$5,000.

Store Building—Architect James H. Schack prepared plans for a one-story and basement store building, 45x120, to be erected for Joseph Leibly, at a cost of \$20,000.

WASHINGTON.

Bungalows—Aberdeen. A Tacoma real estate syndicate is erecting twenty-five bungalows, costing from \$1,500 upwarls.

Store Building—Wenatchee. Frank Reeves will erect a two-story reinforced concrete store building, 50x120, at a cost of \$25,000.

Hospital—Hoquiam. Architect J. R. McGlaulin prepared plans and is superintending the erection of a \$25,000 fire-proof Annex to the Hoquiam General Hospital.

Business Block—Walla Walla. C. H. Sutherland Co. will erect a large brick store building.

Business Block—Aberdeen. N. G. Wheeler will erect a three-story concrete store and office building. J. A. Creutzer, Architect, Seattle.

School—Pine City. A special election was held and \$10,000 bonds voted with which to erect a brick school building.

Iron Works—Toppenish. The Toppenish Iron Works will build a one-story brick building.

Union High School—Ellensburg. The Ellensburg School Districts Nos. 4, 12, 14, and 28, have authorized \$11,500 bonds for the erection of a Union High School.

Business Block—Chehalis. The Columbia Brewing Co., of Tacoma, will erect a brick business block.

High School—Kittitas. Four districts of Kittitas County voted \$11,500 bonds for the erection of a Union High School.

City Hall—Prosser. The Prosser Commercial Club has started a petition for the city hall, to cost \$15,000.

Labor Temple—Aberdeen. Plans have been prepared for a Labor Temple to be built between Hoquiam and Aberdeen. The building will be two stories, built of brick and concrete, and cost \$15,000.

School—Chehalis. School Dist. No. 208, Lewis County, voted \$7,000 bonds with which to erect a school building.

Depot—Hoquiam. The Northern Pacific engineers have plans prepared for a Union Depot, to be erected at a cost of \$40,000.

School—Pe Ell. At a special election it was voted to erect a school building, at a cost of \$25,000.

Business Block—Raymond. Dr. Edward R. Perry will erect a two-story concrete building, to be used for offices and apartments.

Garage—Centralia. F. T. McNitt will erect a reinforced concrete garage, 50x130.

School—Friday Harbor. Architects Heath & Gove, Tacoma, prepared plans for a \$12,000 school building.

Residence—Hoquiam. Architect J. R. McGlaulin prepared plans for a fine residence for Dr. A. J. McIntyre.

Business Block—Spokane. Architects Zittel & Riggs prepared plans for a two-story reinforced concrete building, to cost \$10,000, for Max Raznik.

Residence—Colfax. Architects J. R. Good & Co. prepared plans for a modern ten-room residence for George Smith.

IDAHO.

Store—Pocatello. The Martin Furniture Co. will erect a modern four-story brick and stone business block, 45x148 in size.

Freight Depot—Pocatello. Carl Stradley, of Salt Lake, prepared plans for a \$90,000 freight depot, for the Oregon Short Line.

Depot—Black Foot. The Oregon Short Line will erect a pressed brick depot.

School Building—Kamiah. Bonds have been voted and site selected for a \$25,000 school building.

Federal Building—Pocatello. Plans are being prepared by the Supervising Architect, and money is now available for the erection of a three-story stone Federal building, costing \$200,000.

Apartment House—Pocatello. Architect and Contractor F. G. Schmidt is erecting a three-story apartment house, 30x90, for Manuel Benge.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Hotel—Vancouver. Architect F. H. Perkins prepared plans for a five-story brick hotel, for A. Pope, to cost \$85,000.

Apartment House—Victoria. Architects Cullin & York prepared plans for a five-story brick apartment house, to cost \$45,000.

School Buildings—Victoria. Architects Cullin & York are preparing plans for eight school buildings, the largest of which will be an eight-room brick building, costing \$40,000.

Chinese Building—Vancouver. Architect A. E. Kline prepared plans for a four-story brick store and rooming house, for Jung Jong Fo, to cost \$28,000.

Residence—Victoria. Architect E. E. Green prepared plans for a two-story granite veneer residence, to cost \$12,000.

Girls' Home—Vancouver. Architect A. A. Cox prepared plans for a brick and reinforced concrete building, costing \$100,000, to be erected by the Provincial Government.

Provincial Buildings—Prince Rupert. Architect F. M. Ratzenburg prepared plans for Provincial buildings.

Office Building—Vancouver. Architects Somervell & Putnam have been commissioned to prepare plans for a ten-story Class A office building, to cost about \$400,000, for the Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation.

Warehouse—Vancouver. Architect A. Hardy prepared plans for a \$10,000 warehouse, for the Palmer Land Investment Co.

Business Block—North Vancouver. Alexander Gibson had plans prepared for a two-story brick business block, 52x100, to cost \$20,000.

Normal School—Victoria. Architect W. C. Gilliam, Vancouver, has been commissioned to prepare plans for a two-story Normal school, to be erected at Victoria, at a cost of \$135,000.

Apartment House—Victoria. Architect C. E. Watkins prepared plans for a five-story apartment house, 60x146, to be erected by Angus B. McNeil, at a cost of \$100,000.

Church—Victoria. Jones & Beatson have been selected as architects for the \$25,000 stone building for the St. Barnabas.

Residence—Vancouver. Architects J. B. Matheson & Son prepared plans for a \$10,000 frame residence for W. G. Moore.

Theater—Victoria. Architect L. R. Hazeltine prepared plans for a fire-proof moving picture theater, to cost \$18,000.

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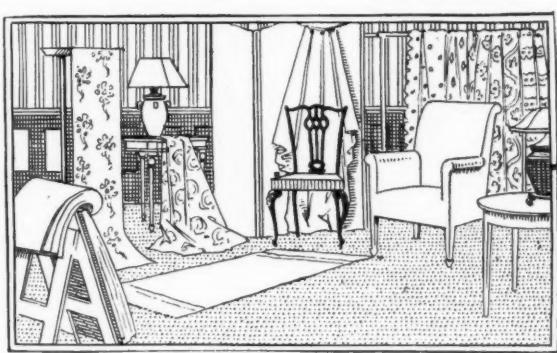
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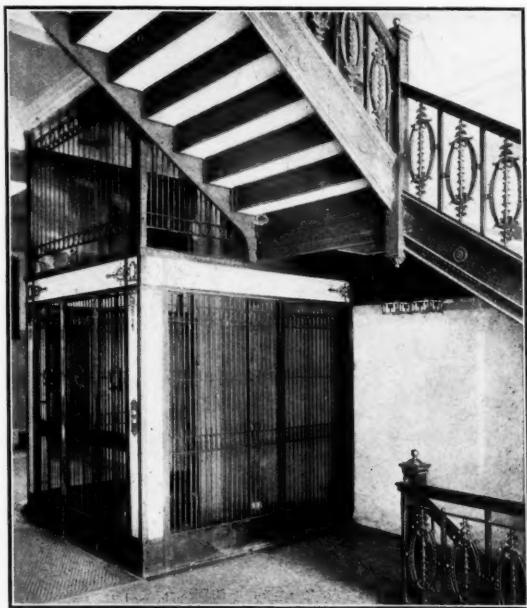
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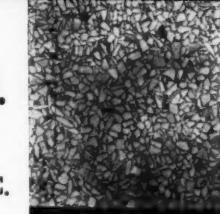
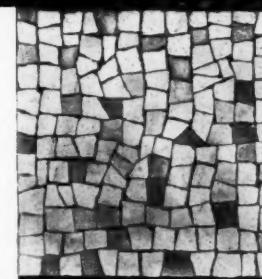
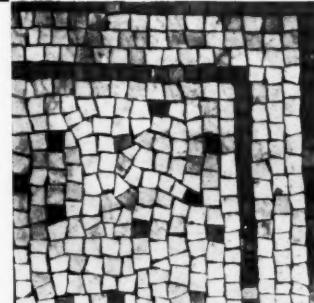
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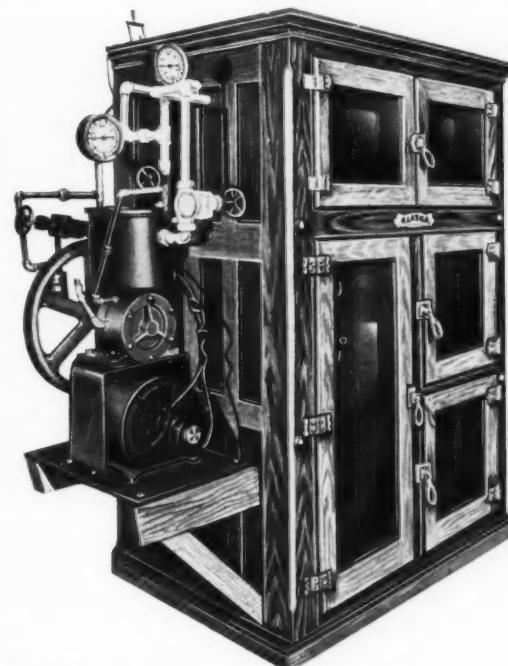


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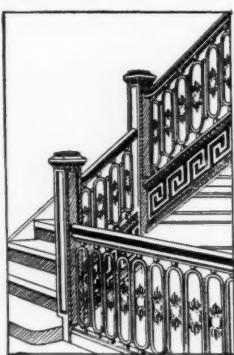
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